

AN OUTLINE OF PHILATELY

STAMPS

KENT · B · STILES

LOS ANGELES MUSEUM
EXPOSITION PARK

S T A M P S

AN OUTLINE OF PHILATELY

STAMPS

AN OUTLINE OF PHILATELY

BY

KENT B. STILES

ILLUSTRATED BY

NUMEROUS PHOTOGRAPHS



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**LOS ANGELES MUSEUM
EXPOSITION PARK**

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THIS BOOK IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED TO
MY FATHER

The Reverend William Curtis Stiles

(1851-1911)

AND MY MOTHER

Mary Allen Arey Newcomb Stiles

(1854-1916)

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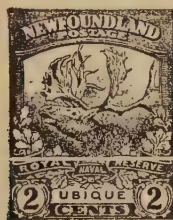
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LOS ANGELES MUSEUM
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Foreword

PHILATELY IS WORLD WIDE

ON FOUR postage stamps which appeared in Newfoundland in 1918 is inscribed a Latin word which picturesquely characterizes the hobby known as philately. The four are part of a series of twelve adhesives issued to commemorate the part which Newfoundland's



LEFT, A NEWFOUNDLAND STAMP WHICH BEARS THE LATIN WORD—*Ubique*—WHICH SYMBOLIZES THE UNIVERSAL APPEAL OF PHILATELY AS A HOBBY. STAMPS ARE COLLECTED EVERYWHERE. RIGHT, AN ADHESIVE WHICH COMMEMORATES THE SERVICES OF NEWFOUNDLAND SOLDIERS IN THE BATTLE OF SUVA BAY. THE *Ubique* STAMP HONORS THE NAVAL FORCES.

military and naval forces played in the mightiest war drama. At the foot of each of eight of these stamps is printed the name of one of the battles in which New-

foundland's troops fought, as Montfalcourt, Beaumont Hamel, and so on.

On each of the other four is a Latin word. It is *Ubique*.

An unwary writer on philatelic topics amused his public at the time by proclaiming that these four stamps honored Newfoundland soldiers who had engaged in "the Battle of *Ubique*."

The true significance of the word as set down on the stamp is that the government desired to pay honor to her sailors as well as to the troops which had participated in the eight named battles.

Newfoundland's naval forces had been assigned to whatever services were required by emergency. They were on duty here, there.

They were *ubique*—everywhere!

The postage stamp is *ubique*. Philately is *ubique*. The hobby of collecting postal bits of paper is popular everywhere. It is universal!

It is erroneous to infer that the ubiquitous postage stamp is coveted by boys and girls alone. Evidence is to the contrary. Philately has been called "the sport of kids and kings." The monarchs are included because members of royal families are among the more noted of the ardent collectors. The kids are mentioned because there is a general impression that it is largely the juvenile mind that is interested in stamps.

Those parents who are unable to appreciate the fascination which, for their children, surrounds stamps and stamp-collecting, would be amazed if statistics could be placed before them which would show the actual number of philatelists. The world over, they are in the millions. In the United States alone the estimates range from one million as a conservative figure to as high as five million. If the former reckoning is correct, then one person out of every one hundred and ten or one hundred and twenty rides the hobby. In many foreign countries the ratio is believed to be higher than that.

Philately is child's play only in the sense that all adults are but children, after all. The hobby is loved by men and women equally with the younger generation. Figures are difficult to obtain because a majority of the adults do their collecting unobtrusively; leading stamp dealers will testify that their best customers are the grown-ups, many of whom, sensitive to any shaft of ridicule, pledge the venders to secrecy. These patrons include persons prominently identified with public life and importantly associated with big business. Among them are United States Senators and Representatives, Army and Navy officers, State legislators, capitalists, physicians, lawyers, engineers, scientists, manufacturers, clergymen, authors—men and women in all walks of life. They are the wealthy and the poor. One leading stamp house in New York adds an average of

50,000 new names annually to its list of collectors who are in the market to buy, and not all of these new-found philatelists are children.

Ernest R. Ackerman, one of New Jersey's Representatives in Congress, and whose collection assembled during fifty years fills more than a hundred volumes, told his colleagues on the floor of the House not long ago:

"All classes and ages, from the lowliest and youngest to the most influential and the oldest, and also both sexes, become devotees of this fascinating hobby, which has no deleterious effects and which, if pursued along proper lines, is not only a source of pleasure but may become a means of substantial profit. Governments could not do better than to assist in such a meritorious pursuit as this one."

John Wanamaker, when Postmaster-General of the United States in the early 'Nineties, declared in one annual report:

The "mania," as it is called, of collecting postage stamps, as specimens, is universal throughout the world. It affects every class and condition of people, and is not confined by age or sex. It is shared, perhaps, by millions of people, from the school boy and girl to the monarch and the millionaire, and the value of stamps in private collections may be safely placed at many millions of dollars.

At that time, four decades ago, fewer than 25,000 different stamps had been issued. Today approximately 80,000 major and minor varieties exist, their

philatelic values ranging from a fraction of a cent to more than \$40,000 for the rarest item. It is probable that the number of collectors has increased commensurately. The World War, because of the literally thousands of new stamps issued for many strange reasons, was the most intensive period of philatelic stimulation in the hobby's ninety years of history. The numerous curious stories of why war-time adhesives appeared made entertaining reading in newspapers redounding with tragedy and pathos in a world that was weary, and collectors by the thousands were attracted, many of them being the maimed and wounded men in military and naval hospitals.

The need for literature relating to the hobby is being met today as never before. Philatelic journals are published in English, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Scandinavian, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, Arabic, and virtually all other languages, and it is not the children who make up the bulk of the subscription lists.

Philately has its own international *Who's Who*, and from this volume and other sources it has become known that the noted men and women who are collectors include, as examples, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York; J. S. Frelinghuysen, a former United States Senator from New Jersey; Arthur Hind, a Utica, N. Y., manufacturer, who owns what is today probably the world's most valuable private collection, said to be worth \$5,000,000; Col. E. H. R.

Green, millionaire son of the late "Hetty" Green, who was "the richest woman in the world"; Lady Geddes, American-born wife of Sir Auckland Geddes, former British ambassador to the United States; Charles Lathrop Pack, former president of the American Forestry Association; John Drinkwater, noted British dramatist; Ellis Parker Butler, author and humorist; King George V of Great Britain and the Prince of Wales; King Alfonso XIII of Spain; King Alexander of Yugoslavia; the queen and the crown prince of Italy; the king and the queen and the crown prince of Belgium; King Fuad of Egypt.

Surely this is a representative list selected from philately's *Who's Who*. Theodore Roosevelt was interested in the hobby to the extent of encouraging it among his sons.

The Maryland Academy of Sciences, Baltimore, some years ago made philately a full chair among its courses after it had for six years been a subject under the chair of History. Philately is regularly taught in secondary schools in Italy and is identified in the United States with more than 10,000 public schools, where it is sponsored by teachers and principals. It is encouraged by the Boy Scouts of America, many of whose adult leaders are collectors.

During the war and post-war periods the hobby was approved, by medical authorities in many countries including our own, among soldiers and sailors in

hospitals as an antidote for shell shock and mental diseases generally.

Philately has its own national societies in America and other lands—and it is significant that these organizations are conducted not by and for children, but by and for adults engaged in virtually all vocations. Conventions are held annually and stamps are bought, sold, traded, and auctioned by these grown-ups—persons whom the postmaster of a certain city of the first class once characterized as “nuts.”

Whatever may have been the merit in that comment, it reached the attention of Warren Irving Glover, then Third Assistant Postmaster-General. Mr. Glover's wife was a philatelist, and her husband fully appreciated the customer's desire for only perfect specimens. The postmaster's disparaging statement, which had been occasioned by the circumstance that a collector had requested some perfectly conditioned stamps at the window, is said to be the origin of Mr. Glover's idea for establishing what is today one of the most successful and profitable of the government's bureaus in Washington—the Philatelic Agency, where Uncle Sam provides, at face values for collectors and dealers, unused copies of current and recent stamps of the United States. As will be related elsewhere in this book, similar agencies have since been set up in other countries.

A few words are perhaps in order as to how this book came to be written. The author, once upon a time,

was visiting friends, a family which included several children, among them Billy and Dorothy. Billy, who was twelve, had discovered stamps, and Dorothy, a year younger, was equally interested.

Dad, it was obvious at dinner, was exasperated about something. After mother had cleared away the dishes, dad confided that it was his "ignorance" which had made him "cross." His statement amused me, for he is a learned professor at a university.

"Yes, I'm ignorant," dad insisted. "That is precisely the word to use. I'm ignorant because I know nothing about postage stamps. I can't answer my children's questions. Neither can mother. We've been plied with queries all afternoon, and yesterday, and last week, and the week before that, and I imagine we haven't returned one intelligent reply."

Dad smiled at mother, and resumed:

"Mr. Stiles, you're a writer. Why don't you prepare a book which will answer children's questions—*all* the ones which a boy or a girl would be likely to ask—about stamps?"

"That would be an arduous task, Professor," I said. "It is my understanding that boys and girls ask about all the questions there are!"

"Billy and Dorothy do between them," dad said, fervently. "But seriously, Mr. Stiles, if you would write such a book, do you know what you would be doing? You would be conferring a favor on the distracted fathers and mothers of America. If you would

write a book which would tell boys and girls all about postage stamps, and why and how they are collected, then I will say that the parents in this country ought to put up a monument in your honor."

This is the book suggested by the father of Billy and Dorothy. The author does not say that it tells "all" about stamps. To explain "all" would require, truly, many volumes.

An effort is here made, however, to set down fact-information which should answer the thousands of questions which each new generation of Billys and Dorothys is constantly placing before the grown-ups whom my friend the professor characterizes as "distracted fathers and mothers."

If dad himself has never been a philatelist, how can he be expected to give the correct replies to those questions?

The truth is that he cannot; and, *because* he cannot, he would welcome, my friend the professor told me, a reference book to which he may turn in search of those correct replies.

What is a grill? Why are watermarks used? What does "pelure" mean? What are approval sheets? What is moiré paper? How are stamps made? What became of Serbia? How do overprints differ from surcharges? How many stamps have been issued? What and where is Allenstein? How does one start collecting? What is a mandate country? What is meant by "Perf. 10 x 12"? What is the Government

Philatelic Agency? What is a speculative stamp? What does *tête-bêche* mean? What are Seebecks? What is specialism? Why are canceled stamps sometimes worth more than unused ones?

For the past fifteen years, in the columns of *The American Boy* and *The Youth's Companion*, the author has been answering just such questions. He has replied to many thousands of them from boys and girls—and parents, too. Such extended correspondence has made it necessary for the author himself to do a great deal of philatelic research work—for you may be certain that some of the questions were puzzlers indeed! Research leads to knowledge, as any boy or girl in school appreciates.

So it was the idea of the father of Billy and Dorothy that much of the author's information so acquired could profitably be placed in a book, so that beginning collectors might have the benefit of it.

Therefore, as the author of this *Outline of Philately*, I am hopeful that what I have written will be of genuine value not alone to the many Billys and Dorothys and their chums, but to my friend the professor and the thousands of other parents who may be "distracted" because admittedly they know little or nothing of what is perhaps the most delightful and intriguing hobby in the world—stamp-collecting.

K. B. S.

Aug. 1, 1929

TABLE SHOWING OFFICIALLY AUTHORIZED AIR-MAIL STAMPS ISSUED DURING FIRST TWELVE YEARS OF AERO-
PHILATELY—FROM 1917 TO 1928, INCLUSIVE

Government	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Total	Minor
United States.....														
Alaouites.....		4					3			3	1	1	12	1
Albania.....									8	4			12	
Argentina.....									7		8	7	22	1
Austria.....												19	19	
Bolivia.....		4				8			10	7			20	1
Brazil.....								7				3	10	
Bulgaria.....											17		17	1
Canada.....												5	5	1
Chile.....												1	1	
China.....					5							11	11	
Cilicia.....					5								5	
Colombia Republic.....			1										1	
Congo.....													5	
Costa Rica.....				4									4	
Cuba.....										1			1	
Czechoslovakia.....											1	1	2	
Danzig.....				7		3							10	1
Denmark.....				5	8	7	11	5					36	6
Dominican Republic.....									3				3	
Dutch Indies.....												1	1	
Egypt.....												10	10	
Estonia.....				1						1			1	
France.....							7	5	5				18	
French Offices in Morocco.....											2	3	5	1
Germany.....			2			10					5	10	25	4
Greece.....						12	6	7		7	1	2	37	1
Honduras.....										4			4	
Hungary.....		4		3					20				29	17
								4	2		8		21	2

TABLE SHOWING OFFICIALLY AUTHORIZED AIR-MAIL STAMPS ISSUED DURING FIRST TWELVE YEARS OF AERO
PHILATELY—FROM 1917 TO 1928, INCLUSIVE (*Continued*)

Government	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Total	Minor
Iceland.....												I	I	
Italy.....	2									4	3	2	II	2
Japan.....			2											
Latvia.....					6							3	9	2
Lebanon.....								9	4	4	4	8	29	I
Lithuania.....					16	20	6	I		10			53	15
Malta.....												I	I	I
Memel.....					11	22							33	4
Mexico.....						I					I	2	4	
Netherlands.....					3							2	5	
Newfoundland.....			2		2						I		5	I
Norway.....									7		I		8	
Persia.....											16	10	26	
Peru.....										16	I	I	2	
Philippines.....											II	II	27	I
Poland.....									9				9	
Rumania.....						I	4	5			3	6	13	2
Russia.....												2	2	
Saar.....									8				8	
Siam.....				12						5	6		23	7
Spain.....				8									8	3
Sweden.....			I				6	3	I				12	
Switzerland.....										4			34	I
Syria.....			5	3	6	4	4	9	4		4	3	13	4
Tunis.....				I										
Union of South Africa.....													4	
Uruguay.....					4				3	3		12	26	I
Total.....	2	12	13	45	66	88	47	58	104	74	83	139	731	81

This table shows a total of 731 different air-mail adhesives. Of these, 81 are minor varieties. Thus 650 major varieties appeared during the twelve years; in other words, the stamps listed in the "Minor" column are included in the "Total" column. Some of these are worth only a few cents each, and others hundreds of dollars each; one, the United States minor variety, a 24-cent stamp with the center airplane design inverted, has a philatelic value of \$2,000 and is the rarest.

S T A M P S

Chapter One

PHILATELY AND ITS STAMPS

THE collecting of postage stamps is a hobby which has its followers, boys and girls, men and women, in probably every civilized country in the world. The popular name of it is "philately," with the accent on the second syllable. A person who collects stamps is called a "philatelist," with the second syllable accented. Things having to do with the hobby are said to be "philatelic," this time with the third syllable accented.

"Philately" as a name is derived from two Greek words. One means "friend, lover." The other implies "free." About the time of the close of our Civil War a man in France, using the two Greek words as his basis, suggested the French word *philatélie*, which, he explained, signified "friendship" or "love" toward things which are "free." Of course letters are not mailed free; but when a postage stamp is placed on a letter, the letter is said to be "franked" and it then moves to its destination free of further charge. So, said the Frenchman, "love of things which are franked" ought properly to be called *philatélie*.

The new word won immediate popularity. In England it was translated to "philately," and so we in the

United States came to call our hobby "philately" and the word eventually found a recognized place in dictionaries and encyclopedias.

Philately has associated with it many terms which are strange to the beginner—names such as watermarks, perforations, grills, plates, dies, hinges, approval sheets, surcharges, overprints, and a long list of others. Therefore it is not surprising that the hobby seems quite mysterious to the boy and girl first becoming interested in it.

But mysteries are fascinating, are they not? It is a lot of fun to solve mysteries. If you will venture along with the author through the pages of this book, together we will make an effort to solve the mystery of philately; and the promise is made to you, right here and now, that the enjoyment which you will get out of the hobby, as together we proceed, will amaze you.

You will learn what all these strange terms mean, and then they will be simple and no longer mysterious. And, once the mystery has vanished, you will discover why it is that the hobby-horse Philately is ridden so strenuously by kings and queens, national legislators, government officials, scientists, manufacturers, clergymen, authors, botanists, capitalists, merchants—and by boys and girls.

Some philatelists become *specialists*. Others prefer to have only *general* collections. So it is important at

the start to know the difference between a specialized collection and a general collection, for the good reason that the beginner should aim to be a *general* collector.

A *general* collection is one which contains stamps of all kinds and of all countries.

A *specialized* collection is one which has in it those stamps which the philatelist *especially desires* to assemble. These may be entirely air-mail stamps and flown covers; or entirely commemoratives; or entirely World War issues, as examples. Or they may be wholly the postal paper of one country, such as the United States and its possessions; or wholly the stamps of Great Britain and colonies, or France and colonies, or Portugal and colonies. Or the *specialized* collection may contain only United States 3c green stamps with their many varieties of postal cancellation marks; or only United States 3c violet stamps with their numerous shades, as purple, mauve, red-violet, and so on.

The period of *specialization* will not come until after the collector has obtained a groundwork knowledge which embraces the primary but important differences in designs, inscriptions, colors, and denominations.

The newcomer starts off on the wrong foot when his *only* object is the acquiring of as *many* varieties as possible. With literally thousands of different stamps to choose from, why try to get them all? It is not the maximum number which makes the collection in-

teresting and instructive; rather it is the study of the stories which lie behind the stamps obtained.

Some beginners never do develop into specialists. It is true, of course, that as they advance in age and experience they come to learn about watermarks, minute perforation measurements, grills, paper textures, and so on, and they then intelligently decide whether they desire to specialize to the extent of assembling stamps characterized by these variations, or of retaining the stamps of only a certain classification or of only a favored country.

For the beginner, general collecting, with emphasis on designs, inscriptions, and *the reasons why* stamps appear, each one as it is issued, is both preferable and simpler.

It is preferable because it tends to stimulate the mind by bringing to the fore worthwhile facts with relation to history, geography, current events. It is simpler because the collector finds time to study his stamps in association with such facts, instead of feeling obliged constantly to make use of perforation gauges, benzine, magnifying glasses, technical philatelic books, and other accessories which the advanced specialist finds absolutely necessary.

Not that these accessories are not essential. They are, and they will be explained in forthcoming chapters. Knowledge regarding their uses is desirable, even for the newcomer. But the beginning collector will find

his stamps more fascinating if designs and inscriptions and the "why" reasons are given major attention as he goes along.

It is from studying these designs and inscriptions and reasons that the philatelist derives the true joy of collecting. Stamps *teach*.

One boy I know has a penchant for gathering street-car transfers from various cities. Will he have that hobby when he becomes a man? Do you think he will? And what is he learning, meanwhile, from street-car transfers?

The boys and girls who collect stamps, on the other hand, will certainly find school studies more interesting than the boys and girls who do not—for the reason that the designs on most stamps are *educational*. If the design is pictorial, or carries the portrait of a man or a woman, or bears a Latin wording or a significant English inscription, or has a peculiar overprint, the collector may assume, rightly, that the picture or portrait or inscription or overprint was put there *with a purpose* by the postal authorities responsible for the stamp.

What was that purpose?

Find the answer to that question, with reference to each new stamp acquired, and your sum of *knowledge* has increased.

The answer may have to do with geography. It may link up with history. It perhaps associates with

current-day affairs. It may have a direct connection with religion, politics, economics, maritime or military activities, mineralogy, a newly adopted currency, exploration, horticulture, botany, exhibitions, weddings, a Presidential election, the death of a noted man, an exchange of territory, a premier's birthday, a monarch's journey to a foreign land, an air-mail flight, the erection of a monument, floods, the construction of a railroad, the census of a people, sports, the birth of a nation, the founding of a city, the building of a post office, a baptism, the opening of a port to commerce, the adoption of a constitution, the ascent of a king to his throne, the dawn of a new century, the assassination of a ruler, or with any one of a hundred other situations.

Unquestionably the dyed-in-the-wool philatelist has a more comprehensive idea of what is going on in this busy world of ours than has his or her fellow who takes no interest whatever in the ubiquitous postage stamp. That is why so many thousands of grown-ups who collected when they were youngsters are still devotees today and why they approve the hobby for boys and girls who will be adults tomorrow. They know, from profitable experience, *how stamps teach*. And their counsel, based on that experience, is that the beginning collector should *study* the acquired bits of postal paper.

It is primarily by means of the *general* collection

that this vast and potential mine of knowledge may be tapped through philately. Seek postage stamps of all kinds and of all countries.

DEFINITIVES AND PROVISIONALS

How the general collection should be started and developed will be told in a subsequent chapter. First it is desirable to know that stamps—or “adhesives,” as they are sometimes called—fall into various major, or principal, classifications; and also that all stamps are either *definitive* or *provisional*.

Dictionary synonyms of the adjective “definitive” include *positive*, *final*, *conclusive*. The same meanings may be applied to stamps which are called definitives. Such adhesives are issued, it may be said, for positive, final, and conclusive postal use. That is, they are not temporary. They are of permanent character—for use *regularly* until such time as the government issuing them shall decide to replace them with stamps of another design.

“Provisional,” the dictionary tells us, means *tentative*. “Tentative” is exactly the word to describe provisional stamps. It implies that they are to be in postal use for *a short while only*. To use another adjective, they are “emergency” stamps, and will give way to definitives as quickly as the latter can be printed.

A striking illustration of definitives and provisionals is to be found in the postal history of Portugal. Once

Portugal was ruled by a king. In 1910 its stamps appeared with the word "Republica" overprinted on them. Why? Because a revolution had changed Portugal's form of government. Portugal was no longer a monarchy. It had become a republic—and "Republica" is the Portuguese word signifying "Republic."

REPUBLICA



The stamps overprinted "Republica" were in use during 1910 and 1911. They were provisionals. Why? Because they were only temporarily, or *provisionally*, employed until the postal authorities of the new republic were ready to issue stamps actually *inscribed* with the word "Republica." Such "republica"-*inscribed* stamps appeared in 1912—and it is these which are *definitives*. They replaced the temporary overprinted adhesives, and were kept in use, in virtually the same design, for years.

Postal rates in Portugal have changed from time to time, and some of these definitives have received new values overprinted on their face. Thus, once more, provisionals appeared. These in turn were replaced by definitive stamps inscribed with the newly required values.

Do you now understand the difference between a

definitive and a provisional? It is important that you do, for the two terms will be used frequently in the chapters which follow.

The major classifications into which all stamps fall, whether they are definitives or provisionals, may be described briefly as follows:

AIR MAIL AND AIRPLANE

Air-mail stamps are ones which, issued by govern-



A TYPICAL AIR STAMP—
AUSTRIA

mental sanction, are for use *exclusively* on mail transported by air within or from the country printing the stamps. They may *not* be used for *any other* sort of postal duty.

Airplane stamps are ones which, while intended *primarily* for use on mail carried by air, may be used *also* for prepayment of postage on mail moving through land or sea channels.

In most countries it is not *specifically* required that *either* air-mail or airplane stamps shall be used on letters or packages which planes carry; *ordinary* adhesives of sufficient amount may be utilized, with the inscription

Stamps

“Air Mail” prominently written or printed on the mail pieces.

Semi-official air stamps are ones which, although not officially issued by a government, are nevertheless permitted by the government to prepay postage, *in addition to* the regularly required postage. The revenue from the sale of the semi-official air stamps does not go to the government itself, but to the private companies operating the air lines which transport the mail by contract with the government.

The semi-official air stamps are not listed in the American standard philatelic catalog *because* they are not *official* government issues; but they are prized by collectors who specialize in flown covers.

CARRIERS’

Carriers’ stamps were used in the United States before Uncle Sam issued his first adhesives. They will be explained in a later chapter.



A CHARITY STAMP—
NETHERLANDS

CHARITY

Charity stamps are ones issued specially to raise money for charitable or humanitarian purposes. Such

adhesives fall within the semi-postal classification. (See "Semi-Postal" in this chapter.)

Philately is replete with examples of charity labels. Various European countries each Christmas time print new ones which the people buy and thus contribute revenue which the governments or private organizations use to combat the spread of tuberculosis among boys and girls, or otherwise to afford relief for orphans or the children of destitute families. Such adhesives are sometimes called "child welfare" stamps. Some are inscribed with the Latin word *caritas*, meaning "charity." Another example is the "flood sufferers" stamps issued by certain countries to obtain money to give assistance to victims in cities and towns inundated by overflowing rivers.



A COMMEMORATIVE
(CHILE) TO MARK THE
SESSIONS OF A PAN-
AMERICAN CONFERENCE

COMMEMORATIVE

Commemorative stamps are ones issued specially to recall a specific event or to honor a notable person. One chapter of this book explains in detail what these fascinating adhesives are and why they appear.

Stamps

LOCAL

Local stamps are ones which, as the word “local” implies, are used within restricted areas and without the government’s sanction.

American collectors are interested in the locals of only our own country, as they are part of our early postal history, as another chapter will point out.

MANDATE

Mandate stamps are ones required to be used by the people of a country over which another government has been given a mandate, as by the League of Nations.

“Mandate” is from the Latin word *mandatum*—to commit to one’s charge.

Alaouites, Lebanon, and Syria of the present day are examples of mandate lands, with France administering the mandates.



AN AUSTRIAN MILITARY
ADHESIVE

MILITARY

Military stamps are ones which, as the word “military” suggests, are for use specially by a government’s

military forces while on service in a foreign country. In a sense they are one kind of official stamps, but are for use by only one official branch—the military branch.

The use of military stamps by a country's people is generally not permitted, in place of the ordinary adhesives, although there have been instances when military stamps were in use by the people to the exclusion of all others, as in Austria during part of the period of the World War.



A PORTUGUESE JOURNAL
OR NEWSPAPER STAMP

NEWSPAPER

Newspaper stamps are ones issued specially for prepayment of postage on newspapers and journals. Such adhesives are no longer used in the United States.

Newspapers and magazines are now sent by publishers in this country through a special arrangement with the Post Office Department, the sufficient amounts of postage being paid on a basis of weight and usually without postal adhesives being placed on the mail.

Individual newspapers and magazines sent by other than publishers require ordinary stamps in the usual way.

Some foreign countries continue to require the employment of newspaper stamps, which are sometimes called journal or periodical or gazette stamps.

OCCUPATION

Occupation stamps are for use by the people of a country which is being occupied by enemy military or naval forces.

As a general rule the invading authorities suspend use of the occupied country's own stamps during the time when the visiting forces are in control.

Another chapter deals with these issues with relation to their use during the World War.



AN OFFICIAL STAMP—
PERSIA

OFFICIAL

Official stamps are ones specially printed for postal use by a government's officials in the course of their correspondence having to do with the government's business. Persons not connected with the government may not properly make use of such stamps. The government officials themselves are required to use ordinary adhesives for their personal correspondence.

In some lands officials are called "service" stamps.

Semi-official stamps are ones which, while not issued by a government, are nevertheless authorized by the postal authorities to do postal duty. The United States carriers' stamps already mentioned are classed as semi-officials.



PARCEL POST—
PORTUGAL

PARCEL POST

Parcel-post stamps are ones specially issued to pre-pay postage on packages and parcels sent by other than first-class mail.

The United States at one time printed such adhesives, together with parcel-post postage-due stamps, but abandoned the practice, and today ordinary stamps are used on packages. Parcel-post stamps continue to be employed in many foreign countries.



A PLEBISCITE STAMP—
PERU

PLEBISCITE

Plebiscite stamps are ones issued specially for use by the people of a country, or part of a country, where a plebiscite is in progress. A dictionary definition of a plebiscite is "a vote or decree of the people (usually by universal male suffrage) on some measure submitted to them."

Following the World War, several European peoples were by the League of Nations given the privilege of selecting, through voting, the eventual mother country of each—for example, the people of Schleswig, as to whether they desired Schleswig to become part of Denmark or part of Germany. During the period of the voting, or the plebiscite, special adhesives were required to be used and today are part of the postal history of Schleswig and are known as plebiscite stamps.



A FRENCH POSTAGE-DUE
ADHESIVE

POSTAGE DUE

Postage-due stamps are issued to facilitate collection of the proper amounts owing for postage on mail which has been insufficiently prepaid by the senders.

The term "postage due" is almost self-explanatory. If the postal rate is two cents an ounce, a 2c ordinary stamp is required on a letter of that maximum weight. If a letter weighing *two* ounces is mailed with only a 2c ordinary stamp on it, then postage to the amount of another two cents (for the second ounce) is still owing to the government. When the letter arrives at its destination, therefore, it bears not only the sender's ordinary 2c stamp, but also a 2c *postage-due* stamp meanwhile placed there by a postal clerk; and the person to whom the letter is addressed may not receive the letter until he has paid the two cents still due.

POSTMASTERS'

These are stamps which were issued by the postmasters of a number of United States cities before government-printed stamps were generally in use. These provisionals are discussed in a subsequent chapter.

RED CROSS

Red Cross stamps are a special kind of adhesives issued to enable a government to turn over to the Red Cross organizations the money received through the sale of such adhesives. Being a form of charity stamps, they are within the semi-postal classification.

Red Cross adhesives were particularly abundant during the World War, when the Red Cross work was

as never before extended in its mission of relief and mercy.

Nearly all Red Cross stamps may be identified by the appearance of a cross as part of the design or as an overprint in crimson.



A RED CROSS STAMP OF
FRANCE

In Turkey the equivalent symbol is the crescent, in red.



REGISTRATION—NEW
SOUTH WALES

REGISTRATION

Registration stamps are ones issued specifically for use, in addition to the regularly required adhesives, to identify readily to postal clerks such pieces of mail as are entitled to special protection by reason of the supplementary fees having been paid in advance by the senders.

The payment of a supplementary fee is in itself an assurance asked of the government that the mail bearing the registration stamps be specially safeguarded, and this extraordinary care is the postal administration's duty in return for the extra postage.

Not all countries, even though they may have mail-registration systems, issue special stamps. The United States, as an example, has issued no stamps of this character except a single 10c one in 1911, and this is no longer being used. Mail may be registered, in this country, with the extra fees as required, but ordinary stamps suffice, and the identification markings are placed on the mail with ink.



SEMI-POSTAL—
LUXEMBURG

SEMI-POSTAL

Semi-postal stamps are ones which are permitted to prepay postage to amounts which are only part (*semi*) of the prices for which such adhesives are sold to the public. Often a semi-postal stamp bears two denominations. One is the postal value—that part which is equivalent for postage. The other indicates the sum which is to be devoted to other than postal purposes.

As an example, Luxemburg in 1921 issued three stamps to raise money to help finance the erection of a monument to soldiers who had died in the World War. Those stamps prepaid postage in amounts of 10, 15, and 25 centimes. Each was surcharged “+ 5” or “+ 10,” to indicate that the total purchasing prices were, respectively, fifteen, twenty-five, and thirty-five centimes, as either five or ten centimes was added to the original actual postal value of each. The extra centimes derived through the sale of each stamp went into the monument fund. Thus the *postal* value was only *semi* of the sales value.

Nearly all countries, the United States being one of the exceptions, have issued semi-postal stamps. In a few countries there are postage-due adhesives of semi-postal character.

SPECIAL DELIVERY AND HANDLING

Special-delivery stamps are ones issued for use, in addition to the regularly required postage, on *first-class* mail which the senders desire to have reach destinations sooner than mail would ordinarily arrive.

When a letter franked with the extra postage reaches a post office in the city to which it is destined it is separated from the ordinary mail and receives immediate delivery by special messenger.

The special-delivery stamps serve to identify such mail readily, but their use is not arbitrary, at least in the United States, where the extra payment may be repre-

sented by ordinary stamps, with the words "Special Delivery" written prominently on the mail by the sender.

Special-handling stamps are for use on *other than*



SPECIAL DELIVERY—
EGYPT

first-class mail, and they assure that such other mail will be given the same expeditious handling and transportation as is accorded first-class mail. Such special stamps are in addition to the ordinary postage.

A package prepaid with a combination of special-delivery and special-handling stamps is assured not



WAR TAX—
NEW ZEALAND

only expeditious handling, but immediate delivery to the addressee from the post office at destination.

WAR TAX

War-tax stamps are ones issued by a government during a military emergency to raise funds to further the prosecution of the war.

Such adhesives tax the people postally.

The use of such stamps may be required on mail in addition to the customary postage. The money received for the ordinary stamps goes to the post-office administration, just as in time of peace, but the revenue received through the sale of the war-tax stamps is intended to help meet the expenses of carrying on the war.



A REVENUE STAMP
WHICH DID POSTAL DUTY
ALSO—NEW ZEALAND

REVENUE

Revenue stamps, sometimes called fiscals, are provided for raising money while at the same time *not being valid for postage*.

Collectors in the United States are interested in *only* those revenue labels which are issued by our own government.

Foreign revenues, therefore, have no philatelic value and may be dismissed from the picture; they are not

listed in the standard American catalog and there are no spaces provided for them in American-printed albums.

British collectors may be interested in British revenues, and French collectors in French revenues, but British and French collectors do not covet United States revenues.

The American collector should be wary of doing business with any American dealer who sells *foreign revenues* under the guise of *postage* stamps.

Sometimes foreign revenues *originally* issued as fiscals *are converted* to postal use by governmental authorization. Generally this is done by means of overprinting to indicate the altered status of the revenues. Such converted fiscals *then become postal paper* and therefore are of interest to United States collectors and are listed in the American catalog.

Some foreign revenues exist which are used for *both* postal and revenue purposes. Because of their *postal* use, they are catalogued. Often "Postage and Revenue" is to be found inscribed on such adhesives.

Certain foreign stamps, issued originally for postal duty only, have, by means of overprinting, been converted into fiscal labels, whereupon they lose their standing with American collectors, as they are *thereafter* revenues only.

On the other hand, during the Spanish-American War the United States 1c and 2c ordinary stamps then

current were overprinted "I. R.," significant of "Internal Revenue," and were used provisionally for fiscal purposes until the government could find time to print definitive revenues. These, even though no longer good for postage because of the overprinting, are of interest to American collectors.

There are various kinds of United States revenues, as a study of the situation will disclose. They were issued first during the Civil War and were used in payment of taxes imposed by Congress on express documents, playing cards, proprietary articles, telegraph messages, bank checks, certificates, bills of lading, contracts, bonds, warehouse receipts, leases, mortgages, wills, etc. Such taxation went on for a number of years.

Special playing-card revenue stamps were introduced in 1894 and their use continues today.

During the Spanish-American War documents and proprietary articles were similarly assessed, and further fiscals resulted.

The World War brought further revenues, as told in another chapter.

From 1864 to 1883 companies which made matches, medicines, playing-cards and perfumeries were permitted to pay their taxes by affixing special revenue stamps privately printed and inscribed with the firms' names. While there are no places provided for these in our general albums, they are listed in the standard

American catalog, and some of them are sufficiently rare to be worth hundreds of dollars each.

Some of the States issue fiscal adhesives. These are not listed in the Scott book and are of no interest to the general collector.

Chapter Two

STARTING AND DEVELOPING THE COLLECTION

*Albums—Packets—Sets—Approval Sheets—Hinges—The
Standard Catalog—Perforation Gauge—Tweezers—
Magnifying Glass—Good Housekeeping*

FOR the youthful collector who has only a limited amount of money to spend, the beginning and up-building of a collection of postage stamps are a task which requires forethought and judgment. There are right ways and wrong ways to start and to proceed. A collection can be developed economically if it is done in the right way.

To know this right way involves a knowledge of the fundamentals of the hobby. There are certain tools with which to work. A house cannot be constructed without tools. Nor can the stamp collection. What are philately's tools?

They include an album, packets, special sets, approval sheets, hinges, the standard catalog, a watermark detector, a perforation gauge, tweezers, a magnifying glass—and a determination to build the collection carefully and intelligently and to observe good housekeeping during the process of construction.

ALBUMS

An album of small size will meet all the requirements of the new philatelist. Album prices range from less than a dollar to as high as \$140 or more. Small hands are apt to be soiled, notwithstanding parental care and caution—and these small hands constantly finger an album when their owners get the stamp “fever” after discovering that the hobby is fascinating. A costly album for the newcomer is an expensive mistake, as experience has repeatedly proven.

Some dealers sell an album for as little as 60 cents, and this is just what the beginner should have and all that he needs. Such a book, perhaps 9½ inches square in size, contains more than 100 pages with spaces for approximately 4,000 stamps, and this is sufficient for early collecting.

As time goes on and the beginner learns the value of keeping the collection neatly and of putting only clean and undamaged stamps in the album, a larger and more expensive book will then be desirable. Such a one would cost possibly \$2. Larger and better books will be found available later—after the collector has been graduated from the beginner’s stage and has indicated that his interest in philately is going to continue. Many advanced collectors prefer loose-leaf albums, some of which comprise blank pages which, when lettered and ruled off into squares by the owner, may

be placed in the order desired within the covers provided by the makers of the sheets.

The small album mentioned, costing 60 cents, contains illustrations and information which serve to guide the newcomer and to simplify the work of getting the acquired stamps into the right designated places.

PACKETS

After the first album has been obtained, the next logical step is to purchase a "variety" packet. The collector should buy the largest which he feels he can afford. "Variety" means that each packet contains no two stamps which are alike.

Many an adult collector regrets that, at the time he made his start, he wasted money on what is called a "mixed" packet. Such packets may be had cheaply, but as a general rule they are not good investments. "Mixed" in this instance means that the packet contains many duplicates. A packet of 1,000 mixed stamps may contain only 50 or 80 varieties; and the collector, after he has placed these in his album, has on hand more than 900 duplicates which he may never be able to exchange with fellow philatelists because they are among the commonest of known stamps, with little philatelic value. Many "mixed" packets are trash made up in part of torn and heavily-canceled stamps still attached to paper. Certain dealers rid themselves

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of such trash to unsuspecting beginners. Buying "mixed" packets is no way to start the collection.

A "variety" packet may be purchased which costs perhaps \$1 for 1,000 stamps, or \$2.50 for 2,000. One of these makes an excellent beginning.

SETS

When the collector has transferred these to his album he may find that he has a great many British or French or German stamps and perhaps only two or three from Persia. How shall he get more Persian stamps? By purchasing specially prepared sets of that country's adhesives.

A set of the lower denominations of the Persian stamps of a certain year's issue may be had for five cents and upward. Similarly low-priced sets of the lower values of stamps of other countries may be obtained. Often adhesives purchased in this way cost less than an average of a cent for each stamp.

APPROVAL SHEETS

Eventually the collector finds that his album contains the lower denominations of many scores of sets of many countries, but that there are still "blank spaces" for the higher values. Only when he has reached this stage should he begin to buy from approval sheets, for as a rule the higher denominations are not found in the inexpensive variety packets or among the low-priced sets.

The wrong way for the collector to start is to buy from approval sheets immediately. The reason that a variety packet is preferable is this:

When a dealer puts stamps on an approval sheet he uses the labor and time of himself and his clerks, and that costs money. Thus when a collector buys from approvals he has to pay, first, for the stamps themselves; second, the dealer's legitimate profit; and third, for the labor and time of the persons who place the stamps, and their individual prices, on the sheets. Fifty different stamps of the various British colonies might, when purchased from approvals, cost 2 cents each, or a dollar for the lot; the same stamps might be included in a variety packet selling for 15 or 20 cents, as the dealer has not had to pay for a clerk's time necessary to transfer each stamp from its special envelope to a place on the approval sheet and then mark each stamp's price on the sheet.

What are "approval sheets"? What does a dealer mean by "approval applicants" in his advertising? These questions are asked by every beginner, and it is important to know the correct answers.

An approval sheet is a sheet of paper bearing the dealer's name and address across the top and ruled off into squares. Each square contains a stamp affixed with a hinge. The sheets contain usually 20 or more stamps each. These stamps are all different. Sometimes they are from many countries, or they may be

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all from one country. They may be stamps of every sort and character, or they may all be of one classification, such as air mail, commemorative, and so on.

Under each stamp is marked a price. This is the price for which the dealer is willing to sell that particular stamp. The price is not necessarily the quotation set down in Scott's standard catalog. Often it is lower. The Scott price is, after all, merely a guide as to philatelic values. Any dealer is privileged to sell at lower than the catalog price if he cares to do so; he can sell at higher than catalog prices if he can find purchasers. Whatever his price is for each stamp, he sets it down under that stamp on the approval sheet.

An "approval applicant" is a collector who makes application to a dealer to send stamps on approval.

The dealer may send just one large sheet, with 60 or 80 or 100 stamps on it, or his consignment may comprise three or more smaller sheets, each with 20 or more stamps. Some dealers prefer paper booklets slightly smaller in size than the ordinary business envelope. These are called "approval books." The stamps are priced just as they are on the sheets.

The collector, upon receiving sheets or books, should examine, first, the condition of the stamps. Torn stamps, and ones too heavily canceled, should be avoided.

Next, the prices should be noted. They should be compared with those quoted in Scott's standard cata-

log. If a stamp is priced by the dealer at 8 cents, whereas the catalog quotation is only 2 cents, it would be a poor investment to buy from the submitted sheet. On the other hand, if the dealer's price is 2 cents, and the catalog quotation is \$2, the collector should be wary. Dealers do not sell \$2 stamps for 2 cents each. It is possible, then, that this particular stamp is not genuine, and it should be avoided as definitely as a torn copy.

If the collector desires certain stamps on the sheet, and decides that they are in good condition, that they are reasonably priced, and that they are undoubtedly genuine, he has the option of buying at the dealer's quotations.

He may buy just one stamp, or he may take several, or perhaps all on the sheet. He is not, however, obligated to buy even one of them.

If the collector decides not to buy at all, he returns the sheets, or books, to the dealer. *They must be returned intact.* The collector should not at any time remove stamps which he does not intend to purchase. And the return should be made within the time specified by the dealer—usually a week or ten days.

Let us assume, however, that the collector wishes to buy sixteen of the submitted stamps—five from one sheet, six from another, three from the third, and two from the fourth. Suppose each stamp happens to be priced at one cent. The collector then sends the dealer

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16 cents, at the same time returning the balance of the stamps still intact in the squares.

If the collector decides to purchase *all* of the stamps, he sends the dealer the full amount of money as indicated by the total of the prices, and he is then privileged to retain the entire consignment—stamps and sheets both.

Some dealers sell stamps with “50 per cent off” or “25 per cent off” marked on the sheets. This is called “selling under catalog”—that is, at either one-half or three-quarters of the catalog quotations. In other words, the total of the prices under twenty stamps on a single sheet may be exactly \$1, but the dealer will perhaps sell at “25 per cent off,” or for 75 cents, *if the entire sheet is purchased*. Or the sum of the prices for forty stamps may be \$1.20, but the dealer may be willing to sell all forty for 60 cents, or at “50 per cent off,” if the complete sheet is purchased. The dealer who makes this concession does so because it stimulates sales, turns his stock over more speedily, and cuts down on his labor and postage.

An “unsolicited approval” is an approval sheet sent by a dealer to a collector who has not indicated that he would care to receive it.

Sending unsolicited approvals is, in the opinion of most leading dealers, not ethical. Those dealers who are looked upon as reputable do not send approvals except on request, or they state specifically, in their

advertising, that approvals will be sent to persons who answer the advertisements.

A dealer may, in his advertisement, offer a "premium" to approval-sheet applicants. A premium is apt to be a small packet or set of stamps, and these are offered free to persons who ask that approvals be sent. This is a legitimate method of inducing collectors to request approvals. Even though the collector may not buy from the submitted approvals, he is privileged to retain the premium as his own. However, it is not fair to the dealer to request approvals solely for the purpose of getting the free premium; the collector should be prepared to purchase at least a few stamps from the approvals if the latter contain stamps which are in good condition, genuine, and reasonably priced.

Just as the collector has duties—such as making prompt returns, taking good care of the approvals, and not removing stamps which are not going to be purchased—so the dealer, too, has obligations. One of these, as indicated, is not to send unsolicited approvals. Another and more important one is to place *only postage stamps* on approvals.

Collectors in the United States do not care for foreign revenues, envelopes, and postal cards cut square. Nor does it pay the collector to place torn or heavily canceled stamps in his album. And he does not, of course, want counterfeits and reprints.

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Accordingly, the dealer who is reputable and who possesses good business sense will not put such trash on approval sheets. He will send *only postage stamps* which are chronicled in Scott's catalog, together with revenues and cut-square stamped envelopes of the United States as listed in that book.

The wide-awake dealer, looking into the future, realizes that boys and girls just beginning to collect have not sufficient knowledge to distinguish between the good and the bad, and it is an unintelligent dealer who will try to sell such rubbish under the recommendation that it is really worth having. Such a dealer deserves to be ignored.

The forward-looking dealer appreciates that the boys and girls who collect today as beginners are among the moneyed adults of tomorrow, and he should make every effort to sustain their interest, so that philately will continue to fascinate them when they are grown up. He cannot sustain that interest by selling them trash now. On the contrary, he will kill it if he does not place on his approval sheets only genuine postage stamps which are in good condition and reasonably priced. Reputable dealers, knowing this to be true, give boys and girls a square deal always.

From approval sheets may be purchased stamps particularly desired to occupy those "blank spaces" not yet filled in the album. Such buying proves to be an excellent way to round up the missing adhesives of

a country in which a collector may eventually decide to specialize. Most dealers will, on request, prepare special sheets, and also packets, containing the stamps of the country favored. Or they will prepare sheets or packets containing only air-mail stamps, or only commemoratives, or only stamps of the twentieth century or the nineteenth century, and so on.

NEW-ISSUE SERVICE

In recent years many dealers have adopted what is called a "new-issue service" for the benefit of collectors who prefer to assemble various countries' new stamps as rapidly as they are distributed.

The term "new-issue service" means that the dealer advertising it sends to his customers the new stamps on approval as quickly as they arrive in stock at his office. The collector then has the option of buying such stamps as he cares for. Those not purchased are of course returned to the dealer at once.

The advantage of using a new-issue service is that the stamps may be had before their prices have risen. A stamp may sell for five cents when it is first issued; then information may be received that only a limited number of copies was printed. Thus the supply is small and the demand is large—and the stamp's price may jump. But this advance does not disturb the collector who already has his copy, bought for five cents from a dealer supplying the special service.

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The collector who desires to purchase through such a service must do one of two things. He must place a sum of money, in advance, with the dealer, so that the latter will not run any risk with customers who may be irresponsible. Or the collector must establish credit, by giving authentic references, with the dealer, who then is confident that the collector will make ready payment for stamps retained.

HINGES

The hinge, sometimes called a "sticker," is an essential philatelic tool. Without it the collector cannot practice good housekeeping. With it he helps safeguard the investment value of his stamps.

Many adhesives are made valueless by the improper or careless use of hinges, so the beginner should learn how to properly use these little pieces of paper gummed on one side.

The hinge is used to affix a stamp to the album page. The preferable kind is what is called the "peelable" hinge, which is of extremely thin paper. Such hinges may be purchased from reputable dealers for 10 or 15 cents a thousand. Some hinges are made of a thick paper which is heavily gummed; these should be avoided. Only the thin ones, slightly gummed, should be used.

The philatelic term "o.g." signifies "original gum." Of two stamps which are alike, the one which possesses

its original gum is more to be desired than one without it. The value of an o.g. stamp is apt to be higher. Hinges of the right kind help preserve the stamp's original gum.

To use the hinge, it must be folded. When folded, the gummed surfaces should be *out*. In other words, the hinge should be folded back with the ungummed surfaces one against the other.

The folding should be done about one-quarter way from the top of the hinge. The upper quarter-section of the gummed surface should be moistened *slightly* and affixed to the reverse side of the stamp in such a way that the line of the fold is exactly even with the extreme top of the stamp. The inexperienced collector often makes the mistake of moistening *all* of the quarter-portion which is to be affixed to the stamp. It is better not to moisten all of that surface; just a dab near the center is enough. Then, when the time comes, as it will, to transfer the stamp to a new album, the hinge will be the more readily removable, and this aids in preserving the stamp.

Now the lower three-quarter section of the hinge should be moistened—not the entire surface, but just a portion of it at the center. This section attaches the stamp within the designated square on the album page. The stamp should be so placed within the square that it will not protrude over the top, bottom, or side

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lines of the square. Neatness is to be desired as part of the good housekeeping recommended.

The undesirable thick heavily gummed hinge cannot be so easily separated from the stamp as can the preferable "sticker." One often comes across a stamp with five or six quarter-hinges affixed to it, one on top of the other. The inexperienced collector may then try to remove them either by tearing them away, which is apt to damage the stamp, or by immersing the stamp in water, which destroys any original gum which the stamp may have had remaining.

A hinge should never be attached to a damp stamp. The stamp should be thoroughly dry before being placed in the album.

If the collector finds that he has placed—the philatelic term is "mounted"—a stamp in the wrong square, he should let it remain there until the moistening on the hinge has wholly dried. A damp hinge will not peel, but a dry thin one will if only a small part of its gummed surface has been moistened and if the collector works carefully.

The collector should keep these suggestions in mind for the reason that "condition" is important in determining philatelic values. Many a stamp which the standard catalog quotes as being worth dollars brings only a few cents in the market because collectors who previously owned it did not take care of it properly.

THE CATALOG

Frequent mention has been made of "the catalog." This is a book that the collector must possess if his interest in the hobby is to endure. Dealers in various countries publish volumes of this character, but the standard one for collectors in the United States is Scott's—so called because it is the work of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York, one of the world's leading stamp-dealing firms.



Scott's catalog has sometimes been referred to as "the Bible of Philately." It is at least the recognized reference volume of American philately. In the fall of each year a new edition is issued, revised to date. Its price is \$2, plus necessary postage on the shipping weight by parcel post.

In this book, containing nearly 2,000 pages, are

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chronicled all postage stamps—regular issues, commemoratives, postage dues, special deliveries, newspaper, parcel post, official, occupation, plebiscite adhesives, and so on, which have actually done postal duty since the first stamp appeared, together with United States revenues, envelope stamps, departmental issues, and the like.

The various types and designs are illustrated, as are the various overprints. Each stamp has its individual number. Its face value and its color are given, and there is information as to whether it is perforated or imperforate, and whether on watermarked paper and what the watermarking is, if any. Each stamp's philatelic worth, in mint and canceled condition, is then set down. Scattered through the book are notes telling which stamps have been reprinted.

The standard catalog is almost indispensable in the work of placing stamps in the proper "blank spaces" in the album. By consulting the catalog one familiarizes himself with the coinages of the various nations. He learns about geography, history, and other subjects. One section of the book illustrates all watermarks appearing in postal paper and identifies the countries using them. Another gives a list of all stamp-issuing governments. A third presents information about varieties of paper, watermarks, perforations, printing, overprints, and so on.

Experience teaches how the catalog is utilized. If a stamp has the word "Italia" inscribed, the collector rightly guesses that this means Italy, and he turns the pages of Italy's section until he finds the corresponding design illustrated. The accompanying information tells him, perhaps, that the stamp was issued in 1923. He learns that it is on paper watermarked with crowns, and this watermark has its own individual number, so that the collector can consult the watermark section elsewhere in the catalog and find the watermark reproduced. He is told what the stamp's perforation measurements are. The colors are set down—corresponding with those in the album space provided for the stamp. With all this information he is enabled readily to identify that proper album space.

The stamp's face value and coinage term are indicated—perhaps "60c." The collector turns back to the page where the Italy section begins and learns that the "c" stands for "centesimi."

So it is with all stamps of all countries. Those for ordinary postal use are given a type letter and number, as A₁, A₂, A₃, and so on up, for each design. Semi-postal stamps have the type letters SP₁, SP₂, SP₃, and so on. Type letters are accorded other kinds of stamps, as SD for special delivery, AP for air post, N for newspaper, D for postage dues, O for official, PP for parcel post, and so on. The meanings of these various classifications are explained in another chapter.

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Pay no attention to the white lines drawn through the illustrations in the catalog. They do not mean that white lines are similarly on the stamps themselves. They represent merely a method of defacing the cuts from which stamps are reproduced. This is required by United States law. You will find such defacement of illustrations in this present book.

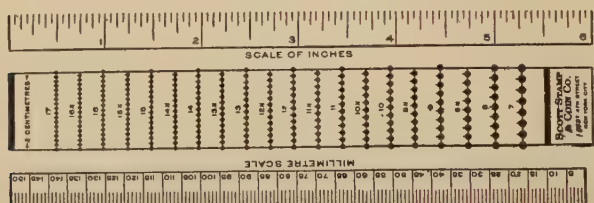
It is not permitted by our government for United States stamps to be illustrated in their entirety, and that is why one finds only borders and frameworks shown in the United States section of Scott's catalog. And by law even these reproductions must be four times as large as the originals.

In the author's opinion this ban against illustrating designs of United States stamps is equivalent to discrimination against American collectors. Why? Because catalogs and stamp journals published abroad contain such United States design illustrations, yet are permitted to enter the United States. Congress forbids publishers in our country to present United States entire designs, and at the same time the foreign-made books and magazines containing them are available to American philatelists. But we are getting away from the subject of starting and building the collection.

There are various catalogs which have been compiled for the specialist. These are mentioned elsewhere in this book.

What is called the "watermark detector," for enabling

the collector to distinguish various watermarks readily, is described in the chapter dealing with watermarks.



THE PERFORATION GAUGE

A catalog or album reference such as "Perf. 10" or "Perf. 12" is generally confusing to the beginner. And when he learns that "Perf." means "Perforated" he is apt to jump at the conclusion that "Perf. 10" means that there are ten holes or perforations along a stamp's margin, and that "Perf. 12" implies that there are twelve holes. In time the word "centimeter" becomes associated in his mind with "perforation," and quite naturally he is perplexed until he comes to know what it is all about.

"Perf. 10" or "Perf. 12" does *not* mean that there are either ten or twelve holes along a stamp's margin. It means that there are either ten or twelve holes within a width of two centimeters.

Inasmuch as the metric system is not generally used in the United States, the average person is not familiar with the space of two centimeters. And so philately has produced what is known as the "perforation gauge."

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With the aid of this it becomes simple for the collector to identify stamps in relation to their perforations. The gauge, made of cardboard, sells at a nominal sum, usually ten cents, and may be obtained from any reliable dealer. Some companies give gauges away as premiums.

The gauge, standing seven inches high, is exactly two centimeters wide. It is ruled off into twenty lines placed horizontally and less than a half-inch apart. The top line is divided, with tiny black dots, into 17 parts; the next-from-the-top line into $16\frac{1}{2}$ parts; the third line into 16 parts; the fourth line, into $15\frac{1}{2}$ parts; the fifth line, into 15 parts, and so on until we arrive at the twentieth, or lowest, line, which is divided, with tiny black dots, into 7 parts. Thus on the first or top line there are 18 dots, allowing 17 white spaces; while on the twentieth or bottom line there are 8 dots, allowing 7 spaces.

Let us consider the eleventh line down. Here are 13 dots, which divide the line into 12 white spaces. If a stamp is "Perf. 12," the perforation points on the margin of that stamp will fit precisely into the 12 white spaces on this eleventh line.

But if the stamp is "Perf. 10," it cannot be matched exactly against this eleventh line—for the reason that the eleventh line provides twelve spaces within the width of two centimeters.

Nor would the "Perf. 10" stamp match against the lowest line, which provides only 7 white spaces.

This "Perf. 10" stamp would match *only* the *fifteenth* line down—the line which provides 11 dots dividing it into 10 white spaces.

Thus by matching any stamp's margin against the various dotted lines, one by one, it is easily determined what the gauge of perforation of that stamp truly is.

Some stamps have *compound* perforation. For example, the catalogue may indicate a stamp as being "Perf. 12 x 10." This means that along the horizontal margins—top and bottom—there are 12 holes within the width of two centimeters, but that along each side there are only 10 holes within the same width.

"Imperf." of course means that there are no perforations, and for such stamps a gauge is not needed.

Further information about perforating, rouletting, and so on is given in another chapter.

A COLLECTOR'S GLASS

Another of the tools is called tweezers, or tongs. The cost of a pair of tweezers is small and every dealer carries this accessory.

Tweezers avert finger-nail impressions, dirt smudges, accidental tears, and creases of the marginal perforations. The stamp's condition is more easily preserved, as is the original gum. The business end of each of the steel arms of a pair of tongs has a flat surface, and

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between these surfaces a stamp is readily held while being examined. Soiled fingers should by all means use tweezers.



A good magnifying glass is a handy implement, and it need not necessarily be purchased from a philatelic dealer. Examination of watermarks, perforations, inscriptions, and design differences tax the eyesight if the light is poor, particularly if a stamp is heavily canceled. The wise collector possesses a powerful lens.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

Just as one puts aside soiled or frayed clothing, so the collector should discard certain stamps, for he should have the same pride in the neatness of his albums as in his own personal appearance. A collection which contains no damaged stamps should be the goal!

Thousands of stamps with a potential future value

are destroyed every year because of carelessness by inexperienced collectors. Handle your stamps with caution. If there is paper on the reverse side, don't undertake to remove it except in the proper way, which will be explained later. The improper way is likely to result in what is called a "thin spot" in the texture of the paper of the stamp itself, and this lessens and often wholly destroys the stamp's value.

When a stamp has been hinged to its designated space in the album, make certain that it lies flat against the page before you close the album. Many stamps are ruined by being creased by the weight of the album pages and covers.

If tweezers are not available, only clean fingers should touch a stamp, and then as lightly as possible. Never use metal clips, as these leave impressions on a stamp and the value is lessened.

The collector who puts only clean and perfect stamps into his album gets more pleasure than does the one who sticks in everything that comes along. A worthless stamp adds nothing to the collection, and its presence offends the artistic sense. The true philatelist sees beauty in a page of clean, undamaged, lightly canceled or unused specimens. On such a page one stamp heavily smudged or torn or creased stands out like a sore thumb. The real stamp lover will remove such a copy and leave the space blank until he can obtain a

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duplicate which is as clean as the other stamps on the page.

Torn, creased, wrinkled, and thinned stamps are not the only ones to be eliminated. One thing which should appeal to collectors is the beauty of the designs of stamps. When a cancellation mark obliterates the greater portion of a stamp, that beauty is marred and perhaps destroyed. Such a specimen, unless perhaps it be one of the rare adhesives, is not worth adding to the collection.

Of two stamps alike, one perfectly centered and the other with unequal margins, the nicely centered copy is preferable.

It is worth a beginner's time to examine all his duplicates and compare them with the stamps he has already placed in his albums. He may find some which are better in appearance and condition, and these should be substituted for the poorer copies.

The collection should be improved in quality as well as in size. Quality improvement is equivalent to adding to the investment value of the stamps. It should be kept in mind that when the catalog lists a certain stamp at 10 cents it means that the *value attaches only to a stamp in good condition*. If the stamp is torn or defaced or poorly perforated, the philatelic value is far less than 10 cents—perhaps nothing at all.

EXCHANGING DUPLICATES

This chapter about building the collection would

not be complete without a few suggestions regarding what is popularly known as “swapping” stamps.

The beginner quickly discovers that several of his chums are interested in philately. Presently he finds himself exchanging his duplicates for stamps not already in his own album—and he should appreciate that there is a right way to trade and a wrong way.

The right way is to consider the catalog value of each stamp. The wrong way is to “swap” stamp for stamp, regardless of value.

Let us assume that the beginner has started in the logical way—by purchasing a variety packet of 1,000 or 2,000 stamps. In time, other stamps acquired will necessarily include duplicates—that is, two stamps which are exactly alike. Duplicates are handy to help fill those “blank spaces” by trading them for other stamps.

Before doing any trading the collector should consult the catalog and determine the value of each duplicate. If one duplicate is an early British colonial stamp worth 40 cents, he should not exchange it for a common German stamp which may be worth only 2 cents. Such a “swap” manifestly is not fair trading. The owner of the duplicate worth 40 cents is entitled to twenty stamps—not merely one!—worth 2 cents each.

If another collector has stamps which are duplicates of ones already in your album, but which are in better

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condition than yours, by all means exchange some of your own duplicates for those better specimens. If you follow this plan your album will by and by contain only such adhesives as are nearly perfect, which is the aim of the experienced collector.

REMOVING PAPER

Prying stamps loose from the original envelopes and paper presents a problem. Various methods are followed. One is to soak the paper in water, and presently the stamps float away and they are then taken out and put aside to dry. This way will do for ordinary stamps, but the more valuable ones should not be so treated. Sometimes stamp colors "run" and this detracts from philatelic value.

What is called the blotter method is recommended. The process is simple, and at the same time there is less danger that a stamp will be ruined.

Take a piece of good blotting-paper. Place this flat on a table after dampening the blotter paper well.

Put the envelope bearing the stamp on top of the dampened blotter paper, with the reverse side of the envelope snug against it. That is, the stamp itself is not to come in contact with the wet blotter. The stamp is on the uppermost, or outside, surface of the envelope, so that the envelope itself is between the stamp and the moistened blotter.

Now cover the stamp with some article, such as a

flation. The article should of course be free from dust or dirt. It should be of sufficient weight merely to hold the envelope in place while the moisture in the blotter gradually dampens the envelope. The weight will prevent the stamp from curling at the edges and corners when the moisture reaches the stamp itself.

At the end of perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes remove the weight, and it will be found that the stamp will peel off naturally, without being damaged. Moreover, this process does not make the ink run.

In preparing the blotter, three or four or more thicknesses may be used. These may be cut exactly to fit a container, such as a small box cover. Cover the blotter with water until the paper is thoroughly soaked. Then drain off the water and let the thicknesses of the blotter gradually lose some, but not all, of their wetness. The proper degree of dampness will be determined by experience.

It is well to practice this method by using ordinary two-cent stamps on envelopes received in the day's mail, before undertaking it with stamps which are to go into the collection.

MINT CONDITION

Inasmuch as good housekeeping involves acquirement of only perfectly conditioned stamps, a few words about "mint" are desirable here.

The simplest interpretation of this term is that a

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stamp in mint condition is in the condition that it was when it originally left the stamp press; that is, not only is it uncanceled because of never having been used for postage, but it is untorn, uncreased, and bears all of its original gum. More on this subject in a later chapter.

Chapter Three

WATERMARKS

Watermark is a term with which the collector must become familiar. The design of a watermark is sometimes a distinguishing feature between two sets of stamps which may have been issued in separate years.

For example, two specimens of a stamp may appear to be exactly alike—in design and color and size and perforation and denomination. But one may be on watermarked paper and the other on paper that is not watermarked. Each is chronicled in the standard catalog, and a “blank space” is provided for each in the album.

Again, two or more stamps may seem to be similar, and yet each may have its own particular type of watermark, and thus several distinct varieties exist.

It is important to know something about the varieties, for the reason that an unwatermarked stamp may be worth many times the value of the same specimen printed on watermarked paper. Or a stamp with a certain peculiar watermark may be more desirable than its fellow with a watermark which is of a different design.

WHAT A WATERMARK IS

Before citing some specific examples of watermark differences, it is timely to explain briefly just what a watermark is and how it happens to be in the texture of the paper.

Rags, wood, straw, and other bases are transformed into pulp through a process of boiling. The pulp is then converted into paper by flowing it under a finely-woven surface of wire-cloth which covers a metallic cylinder technically known as a dandy roll, and as the pulp passes under the dandy roll most of the moisture is squeezed from it. The diluted pulp is passed over hot rollers, and the pulp, now dry, becomes paper.

Let us assume that the surface of the dandy roll which squeezed out the moisture was entirely smooth. It is obvious, then, that no impression or indentation was left anywhere on the pulp.

Now we will suppose that on the surface of the dandy roll there was some sort of a projection. This projection might be in the shape of two letters, such as U and S, the initials of the United States. The pulp is now run under the dandy roll with the projected letters U and S. What is the result?

The result is a watermark. Why?

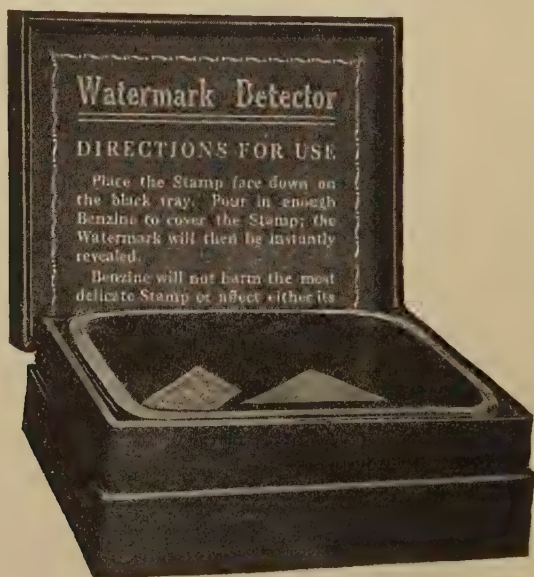
The letters U and S are traced in the liquid pulp. The paste-like sheet, soon to become postal paper, is slightly thinned on that part of the pulp's surface touched by the projected letters. When the mixture

has been dried by the heated rollers, we find in the paper the two formations, U and S.

We mentioned the dandy roll which had a surface entirely smooth. When such a dandy roll is used, the pulp passed under it comes out with no indentations in it. Such pulp when dried becomes *unwatermarked* paper.

WHY WATERMARKS ARE USED

The use of watermarked paper in stamp manufacturing had its origin in a desire on the part of postal



officials to make the counterfeiting of postal paper more difficult. Of two similar stamps, one original

and one a counterfeit, on paper that is *not* watermarked, it is not always easy to distinguish which is genuine. But counterfeiters do not find it a simple thing to reproduce watermarked paper so nearly perfect that the false cannot be quite readily told from the true.

HOW TO DETECT WATERMARKS

Some watermarking is so apparent that it is visible to the naked eye when the stamp is held up against the natural light. On other stamps, however, it is difficult to distinguish the thinned formations which the dandy-roll projections traced in the pulp.

So a philatelic accessory, simple in construction, was invented, which is called a "watermark detector." This is a shallow glass tray in a little case. The stamp is placed face downward in the tray and is moistened with a small quantity of refined deodorized benzine. The watermark tracings are in this way revealed to the eye, appearing in dark lines against a lighter background, as indicated by the accompanying illustrations.

On certain Russian stamps the watermark is thicker than the body of the paper and appears light in a dark background when treated with the benzine. Watermarks thus formed in the substance of the paper are called "natural" watermarks. On certain stamps of Switzerland "artificial" watermarks were impressed in the paper after it was made.

On some of the watermarked paper used for postal

purposes there are printed lines which form a sheet's borders and divide the sheet into sections, perhaps halves or quarters, which are called panes. Outside the border the name of the country is sometimes formed in large letters, and, if the sheet is then carelessly fed to the press, parts of the lines and portions of the letters may show watermarked on the outer stamps of the sheet.

A government occasionally may get its paper from a private paper-maker's stock instead of having paper specially made, and such purchased paper may have the maker's monogram watermarked in it, with the result that several stamps in a particular sheet may show part or all of the monogram. Inasmuch as such a watermark is not one that was officially ordered by the government, the stamp carrying it is not considered a separate variety. All authorized watermarks are listed in the standard catalog.

The watermark detector with its jet-black crystalized tray fitted into a black cloth-covered box with hinged cover (on which the "How to use" instructions are printed on the inside) is not an expensive accessory. The popular price is 50 cents, plus the postage if delivered by mail.

If the stamp under examination happens to be one in mint, or unused, condition, the benzine has no deleterious effect on the original gum.

WATERMARKS AND VALUES

It is essential that the collector possess a watermark detector if he expects to have the proper knowledge of the values of his stamps, inasmuch as watermark variations are a factor in distinguishing certain stamps in order to determine their philatelic worth.

Let us consider the 50k red-and-orange stamp issued by Hungary in 1898 on paper watermarked with a crown within a circle. Thirty years later this stamp could be purchased for 50 cents in unused condition. In 1888 Hungary had put forth a stamp in the same denomination, colors, and perforations—but on paper that was without watermark. Forty years later—or at the time when the 50k on watermarked paper was selling for 50 cents—an unused specimen on paper not watermarked was bringing as high as \$4.

The 30k olive-green-and-brown of the 1898 set, with the crown-and-circle watermarked paper, was selling for 50 cents unused, while the same denomination on paper not watermarked was quoted at \$1.50.

An even more striking example may be noted in connection with the two 1p brown stamps which New Zealand issued in 1872. One appeared on paper watermarked with the initials N and Z—significant, of course, of the name of the country. The second was printed on paper without watermarking. About a half-century later the 1p on the watermarked paper was

worth \$600 unused, whereas a copy on paper without watermark was valued at \$50 unused.

The 2p vermilion of the same series was worth, unused, \$7.50 on unwatermarked paper, but was bringing \$40, unused, on the N Z paper. Subsequently the 2p was printed on paper watermarked with lozenges, and the philatelic worth of such a stamp was \$300 unused.

There is quite a difference between \$50 and \$600, and between \$7.50 and \$300. It is obvious, then, that the study of watermarking becomes worth while. A collector without knowledge of the subject might dispose of a New Zealand lozenge-watermarked 2p vermilion of 1872 for a few dollars without realizing that he could have obtained perhaps forty times that much for it.

Why do these value differences exist? Why should the New Zealand 2p on lozenge-watermarked paper be worth so much more than the one on unwatermarked paper?

Why will three small tomatoes cost 50 cents at one season of the year, whereas when this vegetable is plentiful the three may cost only a dime?

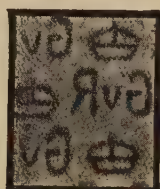
The principle is much the same. The law of supply and demand applies to postage stamps as well as to cotton and corn and copper—and tomatoes. If the market is over-supplied, prices are lower. If it is under-supplied, prices are higher.

From this you may guess that the New Zealand 2p

on unwatermarked paper was printed in larger quantities than the same stamp on the lozenge-watermarked texture. There are more copies of the former stamp to meet collectors' demands, and so naturally the price is lower. Of the 2p on lozenge-watermarked paper, relatively few copies are to be had. Hence the \$300 price placed on it, instead of the \$7.50 value for the unwatermarked one.



UNIT WATERMARK—
NETHERLANDS. ONLY
ONE IS ON EACH STAMP
OF THE SHEET.



MULTIPLE WATERMARK
—GREAT BRITAIN. THE
DESIGN IS REPEATED, IN
WHOLE OR IN PART,
WITHIN THE BORDERS OF
A SINGLE STAMP.

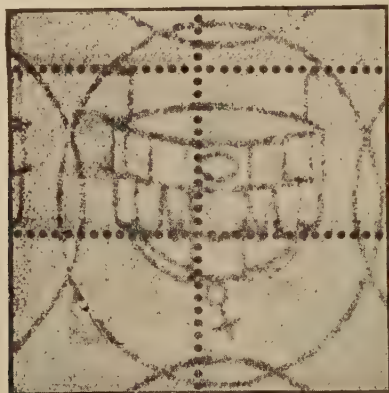
KINDS OF WATERMARKS

Watermarking falls within four major classifications. These are known as "unit," "multiple," "sheet," and "continuous." There is also what is called the "stitch" watermark, which is a minor variety.

When an entire watermark, which may be a crown or a cross or a flower design, appears within the borders of a single stamp, it is a unit watermark. Each stamp in the sheet bears the same unit of watermarking.

If the watermark design, whatever it may be, is repeated within the borders of the stamp, it is the mul-

multiple watermark. Each stamp in the sheet may carry several of the complete units, together with portions of units overlapping from one or more adjoining stamps.



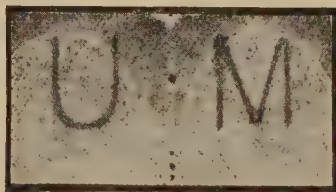
SHEET OR OVER-ALL WATERMARK—HUNGARY. EACH STAMP OF THE SHEET SHOWS ONLY A PORTION OF THE LARGE DESIGN.

Sometimes the watermark employed is so large that, instead of being confined within a stamp's borders, the dandy-roll tracing spreads over an entire sheet of stamps. This is the sheet watermark. This is otherwise known as an "over-all" watermark. Each stamp in the sheet shows only a portion of the large design.

The continuous watermark somewhat resembles the sheet watermark. An example of the continuous tracing is to be found in connection with the postal paper of the United States in certain years. The watermark selected at Washington comprises the letters U, S, P, and S—the initials of United States Postal Service.

But no one stamp in any sheet carries more than one of the letters. U appears on one stamp, S on the next adjoining stamp, P on the third stamp, and another S on the fourth stamp. Thus the watermark is described as being continuous.

Of the various kinds of watermarks, probably the least understood is the minor variety—the stitch watermark.



CONTINUOUS WATERMARK—MEXICO. SHEET FROM WHICH THIS ILLUSTRATION IS TAKEN CARRIES THE WATERMARK "CORREOS E U M." THE CAPITAL LETTERS ARE REPEATED CONTINUOUSLY, BUT ONLY ONE LETTER FOR EACH STAMP.

During the last stages in the manufacture of postal paper the pulp is run under the dandy roll, as already explained. The dandy roll presses the pulp down upon an endless belt of cloth. At one point, or perhaps at several points, of the cloth are stitches which correspond to the lacings on a leather belt. These stitches dent the pulp slightly, and the pulp is just a trifle more definitely thinned here than at any other part of the surface of the dandy roll.

This extra thinning causes what is known as the stitch watermark.

Stamps with stitch watermarks are not common because many whole sheets may be run from the presses without one stamp which shows marks made by stitches. Thus a stamp which does have such a tracing is worth to a collector considerably more than a similar stamp which has not. For example:

The 1c blue, type II, issue of 1851-'56, may ordinarily be worth \$8 unused and \$3.50 canceled, as chronicled in a recent edition of the standard catalog. Such a stamp with a stitch watermark may be worth \$25 unused and \$10 canceled.

Sometimes the stitch watermark runs vertically and sometimes horizontally.

In the standard catalog the stitch watermark is not listed in connection with any stamp, nor is a special "blank space" provided for such a variety in the ordinary album. This is because the stitch-watermarked stamp is classed as a minor variety, and the collecting of minor varieties is in the field of specialized philately. Generally it is only the specialist who searches for and cherishes the stitch-watermarked stamp.

TYPES OF WATERMARKS

Until a few years ago illustrations of watermarks were shown largely by free-hand drawings. This method

was not satisfactory to philatelists, as the exact tracings made by the dandy roll were sometimes imperfectly reproduced.

After some experimenting the publishers of the standard catalog developed secretly a photographic process which provided for collectors for the first time, in 1925, the desired exactness of reproduction.



THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S WATER-MARK IS THE CONTINUOUS KIND, THE LETTERS U S P S (UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE) BEING REPEATED, ONE FOR EACH STAMP. THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATES THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SINGLE-LINE WATER-MARK AND THE DOUBLE-LINE WATER-MARK

When the watermarks were photographed in this way the discovery was made that there are hundreds of minor varieties of watermarks which even the publishers of the catalog had not before known about. These minor varieties are not, however, listed in the catalog.

During the first ninety years of philately, beginning 1840, there have been more than 200 distinct major varieties of watermarking.

Our own government introduced watermarked paper in 1895, although not all of the stamps which the United States has since issued have dandy-roll tracings.

Two types have been employed by Uncle Sam, as shown in accompanying illustrations. One is known as the single-line watermark and the other as the double-line watermark. The projections on the dandy roll were designed, as has been explained, to conform with the four letters U, S, P, and S, these being so spaced that each stamp carries only one of the letter-tracings. The illustrations show clearly the differences between the single-line and double-line letters.



ILLUSTRATING FOUR TYPES OF WATERMARK IN USE AMONG THE VARIOUS BRITISH COLONIES. 1. CROWN AND CC (CROWN COLONIES). 2. CROWN AND CA (CROWN AGENTS). 3. MULTIPLE CROWN AND CA. 4. MULTIPLE CROWN AND SCRIPT CA.

Early in the present century, on postal paper for the British colonies, a watermark known as "Multiple crown and script CA" began displacing an earlier-used tracing in which the design comprises a crown radically different in character and with the C and the A appearing as straight-edged, single-line letters. The two types are illustrated herewith.

Thus we find that two stamps which may be otherwise precisely alike—in design and color and perforation and shape and in the grade of the paper itself—

become distinct varieties because of the two different types of watermark. And, because of the change in design, literally hundreds of new varieties of British colonial adhesives were created for collectors to assemble. The multiple crown and CA watermark—CA meaning Crown Agents, the London agency which prints the stamps of most of the British colonies—has taken the place of the earlier design on the postal paper of scores of stamp-issuing possessions flying the British flag.

When British colonial stamps were first printed on watermarked paper, the design was traced with the letters CC, significant of Crown Colonies.

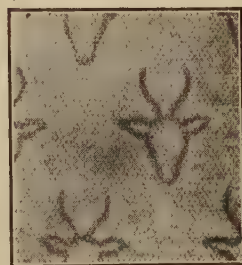
A glance through the more than 200 known major varieties of watermarking discloses a wide range of fanciful, artistic, and curious designs, including airplanes, anchors, birds, branches, circles, clovers, coats-of-arms, crescents, crosses, diamonds, elephants, faces, flowers, lattice-work, leaves, letters, lions, lozenges, monograms, network, numerals, parallel lines, pineapples, post-horns, pyramids, shields, signatures, squares, suns, swans, turtles, umbrellas, words, and wreaths.

From a study of these watermarks it is apparent that some of them were selected because of their significance. As an example, a stamp with a crown watermark indicates that the country issuing that particular stamp probably is under monarchist rule.

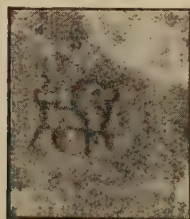
Uncle Sam, as has been shown, chose the initials of the United States Postal Service. Finland, some years after attaining national independence, adopted a new watermark showing the Finnish coat-of-arms and the country's native name, Suomi, and its English equivalent. One watermark of the postal paper of the Union



FINLAND



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA



PERSIA



IRELAND

of South Africa shows the springbok, a native animal. The Persian lion, familiar to the stamps of that country, is traced on the paper of Persia. The letters S and E, in monogram formation, are on some of the

postal paper of the Irish Free State; they are significant of Saorstat Eireann (Free State Ireland).

So you see why it is essential that the stamp collector accustom himself to studying watermarks from the moment he begins to take an interest in the hobby.

Chapter Four

PERFORATIONS

IN CHAPTER TWO we learned what a perforation gauge is and how to make use of it. It is important to know something about perforating itself. Why? Because perforation measurements often determine values of stamps. As an example let us consider the United States two-cent carmine of the 1910 series. Consulting a recent Scott catalog, we find the following surprising facts:

1. If this particular 2c stamp is Perf. 12 along all four margins, the value of a canceled copy is fixed at 2 cents.

2. If it lacks perforations entirely, the worth is 5 cents.

3. If it is Perf. 8½ along the sides and is without perforating at top and bottom, the valuation is 30 cents.

4. If it is Perf. 8½ at top and bottom and imperforate along the sides, it is valued at 35 cents.

5. If it is Perf. 12 at top and bottom and imperforate along the sides, the list price is 60 cents.

6. If it is Perf. 12 along the sides and imperforate at top and bottom, the value is \$10.

Here, you see, are six different catalog prices, ranging from 2 cents to \$10. The six stamps appeared in the same year. They have the same denomination and color and design. All are on the same water-marked paper. Yet the sixth one is valued at 500 times more than the first!

Why? Because the first, Perf. 12 along all four margins, was issued in enormous quantities and is therefore easy to get; whereas only a limited supply is available of the sixth, also Perf. 12 but along only the sides.

This situation perhaps suggests to you that the perforation gauge is a handy little accessory to have around. Get one, and experiment with it among your duplicates, at the same time consulting the catalog, and you may come across a really worth-while stamp which you had thought was common.

Note that, of the six stamps, the first, Perf. 12 along all four margins, is worth 2 cents but that an imperforate copy is valued at two and a half times that. The difference in value between a perforated and an imperforate stamp is greater in many instances. A striking example is Costa Rica's first adhesive, $\frac{1}{2}$ -real blue. When it appeared, in 1862, it was without any perforating. In the following year it was reissued Perf. 12. Today the 1863 stamp, perforated, is worth 15 cents used, but an imperforate copy brings \$75. The

scarlet 2r of the same design is valued at 15 cents if Perf. 12, but the value of an imperforate one is \$125, or more than 800 times as much!

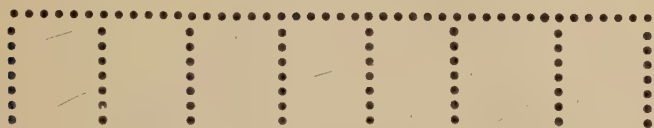
DEVELOPMENT OF SEPARATION

It is easy to surmise that holes are placed between stamps to make the separating simple. When adhesives were first issued, perforating was not known. One had to use scissors or a knife, and it is certain that many stamps were mutilated which would be valuable today in a collection.

Our own country's first perforated series did not appear until 1857. Meanwhile, ten years earlier, an Irishman named Henry Archer conceived the idea of a machine which would make perforations in a sheet of stamps. He experimented for many months and, after several failures, won success. The British government paid him about \$20,000 for his device, and early in 1854 appeared the first perforated stamps—1p and 2p in the designs of Great Britain's 1840 series. Today nearly all stamps issued are perforated.

The general principle of a perforating machine is a series of hollow needles which remove rows of small discs from the paper between the stamps. Usually the needles protrude from a spindle, and the sheets are perforated, in one direction, as they are passed under

the spindle; then, similarly, the perforating is done in the other direction.



THE COMB

There is a perforating device which is called a comb machine, because the needles perforate across the top of a row of stamps and simultaneously between the stamps of that row, the result having the appearance of a comb, as indicated by the accompanying illustration. Thus the first application, along the top row, perforates at one time, on three sides, all the stamps in that row. The machine is then applied to the top of the second row, and this application then perforates the bottom margin of the first row and at the same time the sides of all the stamps in the second row. This operation is repeated until the entire sheet has been perforated.

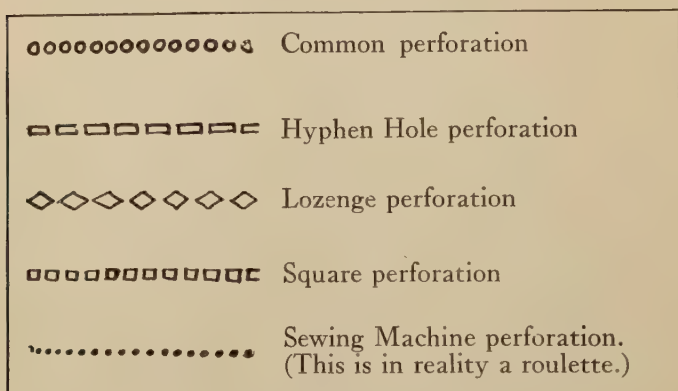
There are different kinds of perforations, and each has its name. Only by study and experience may we be able to recognize them all.

ROULETTE

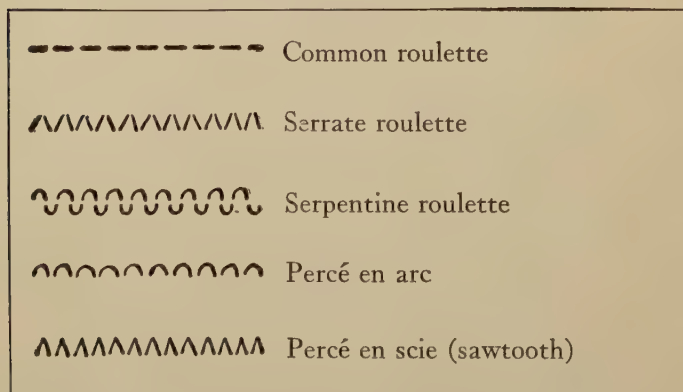
One form of separation is called "roulette," from that French word meaning "a little wheel." The wheel used has sharp points. These make small cuts in the

margins, or gutters, between the stamps, but bits of paper are not removed as is the case with perforating.

PERFORATIONS



ROULETTES



There are various types of roulette, and they too have their identifying names. Rouletting is rarely used in making stamps today, but once was quite common.

The accompanying illustration presents an idea of the varieties of perforating and rouletting.

FAKE PERFORATING

As was explained in Chapter Two, a separation designation such as "Perf. 10" does not mean that there are ten holes along a stamp's margin, but that there are ten holes within every space which measures two centimeters. A few stamps are known which have as few as five holes to each two centimeters; others which have as many as nineteen holes. To know how wide two centimeters are, examine the perforation gauge illustrated on page 44.

There are tricks in every trade, and persons have been known to "trim" common perforated stamps to make them resemble their more valuable imperforate fellows.

For example, an unscrupulous collector might cut away the perforations of a Perf. 12 2r scarlet of Costa Rica 1863, worth 15 cents, and thus make it seem to be an imperforate copy catalogued at \$125.

The veteran philatelist, however, will not be fooled by any such scheming. He knows that the perforations could not be scissored off without the markings made by the blades passing virtually into the design of the stamp itself.

If an imperforate stamp and an originally perforated one from which the perforations have been removed

are placed side by side, it is not difficult to distinguish the one which has been mutilated. The stamp which has never had perforations has sufficient marginal paper to make that fact certain. The stamp which has had the perforations cut away is without marginal paper outside the design.

UNCLE SAM GETS THRIFTY

You can imagine that the paper discs which result when holes are cut into postal paper must be numbered in the many billions in each day's time at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

This waste paper piles up at the rate of more than 12,000 pounds a month. How many discs in a pound? The author has never counted to find out. Fancy the number of feathers it would take to make a pound!

In 1928 the government decided that it would be economical to get some money for all this waste paper, instead of throwing it away, and for the first time it was disposed of by sale. Whatever other uses may be found for the discs, they should make excellent confetti!

Chapter Five

GRILLS

PLACE a layer of blotting paper on a flat-topped desk. Upon this spread a piece of white paper. Now ask mother if you may borrow the kitchen utensil with which she grates nutmeg. If she inquires, as probably she will, why you want it, tell her you know of a stamp which you had thought was worth 6 cents but which may be valued at \$25, depending on whether it is with grill or without grill, and that you had just been reading, on this page, that her nutmeg-grater and a blotter and a sheet of white paper would enable you to learn what a grill looks like.

And perhaps, if mother has read the preceding chapters of this book, she will watch you perform with the grater, because we are hoping that she, along with dad, has by now become convinced that riding a hobby-horse such as our philatelic steed is heaps of fun. But to get back to the borrowed grater.

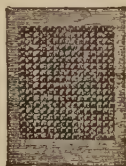
Place the surface of the grater against the white paper, which should be held firmly against the blotter, and press vigorously.

Now lift the grater. You will find that the rough metal points of the kitchen utensil have impressed upon

the white paper a distinct design. The points have broken through the texture of the paper.

"There!" you can say, triumphantly, to mother. "I've just made a grill."

And that is what the bank-note companies which once printed Uncle Sam's stamps did back in the year 1867. There was invented a metal roll with points, and these made grill impressions on certain stamps of the United States, before the stamps were sold to the public. Some of the impressions covered an entire stamp. Others penetrated only areas of varying dimensions.



So today it is essential for the collector of our country's adhesives to know something about these grills, as a stamp with one size of grill may be worth much more than a stamp with a different area of grill, while a stamp without any grill may be more valuable than its fellow which, issued as part of the same series, has the broken texture caused by the metal roll.

The use of grill, sometimes called embossing, was confined to a relatively few stamps, and the process was introduced in an effort to prevent the inked can-

cellation marks from being washed from stamps which had done postal duty. It was discovered that stamps were being cleaned so that they could be used each a second time, and thus the government was being cheated out of some revenue.

So the bank-note companies began, with the issue printed in 1867, the use of the metal roll. After a sheet of stamps had been made it was run under the surface of the roll and received the impressions of the rough points. These points are called pyramidal bosses. They slightly broke the texture of the paper—much in the way mother's grater would impress the sheet of white paper on the blotter. The result is what is known to philately as grill. A minute examination shows tiny crosses within squares.

A stamp with grill could not successfully be cleaned because the canceling ink would soak into the fibers loosened by the pyramidal bosses. Any effort to remove the ink marks would result in the stamp being ruined.

The bank-note company experimented first with the 3c rose, 5c brown, and 30c orange, the grill being placed across each entire stamp, with the grill with points up. "Grill with points up" means that the sheet of stamps went under the roller with the reverse side up, the pyramidal bosses thus penetrating from back to front.

The grill covering each entire stamp was not found to be satisfactory, as it marred the stamp's appearance too much. The roll, therefore, was altered by planing

down some of the pyramidal bosses, thus diminishing the size of the surface of the grill to about 18 by 15 millimeters, or 22 grill points in one direction by 18 in another. This was later reduced to an area about 13 by 16 millimeters, or 16 to 17 grill points one way by 18 to 21 the other.

“Grill with points down” was then tried, meaning that the sheet of stamps was passed under the roll with the obverse surface up, the points thus penetrating from front to back. The first grill of this type measured 12 by 14 millimeters, or 15 points one way by 17 to 18 the other; the next was 11 by 14 millimeters, or 13 to 14 points in one direction by 17 to 18 in the other; then to 11 by 13 millimeters, or 14 points one way by 15 to 17 the other; and, finally, to 9 by 13 millimeters, or 11 to 12 points one way by 15 to 17 the other. The 1869 issue, with designs largely pictorial, was given grill measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters. The portrait series of 1870-71 included grill 10 by 12 millimeters on all denominations, with sometimes grill $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 millimeters on the 1c, 2c, 3c, 6c, and 7c; this set was printed also without grill.

The grill process was in use, it will be noted, on certain stamps only during the eight years 1867 to 1874, inclusive.

The importance of studying the embossing measurements may be judged by modern-day philatelic values. The 3c rose of 1867-68, in unused condition, was vari-

ously quoted, in the standard catalog which appeared sixty years later, at \$100, \$30, \$5, and \$1.50, according to the size of the grill, while the 3c rose of 1875—of the series reissued without grill—was quoted at \$45 unused. The 3c ultramarine of the 1869 pictorial set with its $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters embossing was worth \$1.50 unused, but a mint copy of the same stamp without grill, as issued in 1875, was bringing \$25.

To count the grill points, examine the reverse side of the stamp; here they are more discernible than at the front.

With certain non-grill stamps worth more than those from sheets which received the pyramidal impressions, attempts have been made at times to iron out the grill points in an effort to make the less valuable copies appear to be without embossing. But even the ironed stamps show the grill impressions slightly, and the collector with the sharp eye should not be deceived.

Only one other country has ever issued grilled stamps. The experiment was tried for certain adhesives of Peru at a time when Peru's stamps were being printed by American bank-note companies.

Chapter Six

MINOR VARIETIES

*Overprints—Surcharges—Bisects—Misplaced Designs—
Tête Bêche*

THE terms “overprint” and “surcharge” are looked upon by many collectors as synonymous, but there is a distinction which it is important for the philatelic newcomer to keep in mind.

There is a dictionary definition that a surcharge is:

Something printed . . . on a postage stamp
to give it a new legal effect, as a place, a date, etc.

This definition is erroneous, as the collector learns in due time.

It is essential that one appreciate the difference between an overprint and a surcharge because nearly one-half of all existing postage stamps were created through overprinting them with new wordings, dates, values, or designs. A check-up shows that approximately 48 per cent of all major and minor varieties are overprinted adhesives.

An overprint is *any* word or inscription or denomination or design *newly* printed across a stamp's face.

But an overprint is a surcharge *only when it automatically gives that stamp a new postal value.*

A surcharge is *always* an overprint—that is, something *printed over* the stamp's face.

An overprint, however, is *not necessarily* a surcharge, even though *all surcharges are at the same time overprints*.

To explain the distinction, here are concrete examples:

During the World War the ordinary letter rate in the United States was raised to three cents and great stocks of 3c stamped envelopes were printed. After the war the letter rate went back to two cents and remainders of the 3c stamped envelopes were given the restored postal value, two cents, by means of the latter denomination being officially stamped across the embossed face in the envelope's corner. This stamping was equivalent to a new charge, or *sur-charge*. It constituted what philately recognizes as *both an overprint and a surcharge*—an overprint because the new value was *printed over*, and a surcharge by reason of the new value postally accorded.

In 1928 the United States ordinary 2c red stamp was issued with the inscription "Molly Pitcher" placed on its face in black letters—in commemoration of this Revolutionary War heroine. The "Molly Pitcher" inscription was *not a surcharge*.

MOLLY
PITCHER

Why not? Because it did not give the 2c stamp a new postal value.

It was an overprint only.

If it had converted the 2c stamp into a 3c one through having the inscription extended so as to include "3c," then we would have had not only an overprint, but a surcharge as well—that is, a new postal value given to the stamp.



THIS BELGIAN STAMP
SHOWS AN ERROR OF
OVERPRINT—"929"
WHERE "1929" HAD
BEEN INTENDED.

The inscription "Bruxelles 1929 Brussel 5c" was lettered across the faces of certain Belgian stamps on the occasion of the holding of an exposition in Brussels in 1929. This inscription constituted *both an overprint and a surcharge*—the latter because the stamps so overprinted were given a new denomination. Had the "5c" not been included in the new inscription, we would have an overprint only.

When a stamp appears with an overprint or a surcharge there is usually a good reason for it, although that is not uniformly true, because sometimes an adhesive is so treated for speculative or advertising purposes. Let us examine some of the reasons, both legitimate and otherwise.

France found it necessary to stabilize her franc. Prior to that time the value of that monetary unit had been fluctuating for some years because of World War conditions. As the values changed, postage rates had to be altered commensurately. New rates required new stamps in new denominations. Before definitive adhesives in such denominations could be issued, the franc would again fluctuate, resulting once more in new postal rates which made requisite new denominations.

=25¢

And so France resorted to creating the required stamps by surcharging the new denominations on adhesives which had previously appeared. Only after the French franc was stabilized was it possible to end the surcharging and to issue definitives.

As it was in France, so it was in Danzig, Germany, Italy, Russia, and other lands, and literally many hundreds of such surcharged stamps appeared.

LINDBERGH

FEBRERO 1928

In 1928 Charles A. Lindbergh made his good-will flight to republics to the south. Several of the Pan-American countries desired to commemorate his coming. So his name and a date were overprinted on current adhesives.

Bulgaria decided to issue air-mail stamps, and these were created by overprinting an airplane device on postal paper already existing.

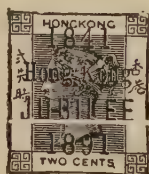


BULGARIA
1927-28

During the World War some countries wished to aid their Red Cross organizations, and a crimson cross was overprinted, and sometimes new values were surcharged, on stamps then current.

WAR STAMP

Other lands taxed users of mail by requiring extra stamps used on letters, and such stamps were provided by the inscription "War" or "War Tax" or "War Stamp" being overprinted on ordinary adhesives.



HONGKONG

In 1891 Hong Kong commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of its colonization by overprinting the word "Jubilee" and the dates 1841 and 1891 on a stamp which had appeared earlier.

OFFICIAL

Such overprints as "Multa" and "Official" (variously spelled) have been placed on some stamps, thus converting them from regular postal issues into postage dues or officials.

MULTA

"Republica" (variously spelled) on certain stamps signifies a change in government from a monarchy to a republic.

REPUBLICA

"Hawaii" and two dates overprinted on the United States 2c red commemorated the discovery of the Pacific islands by Captain John Cook.

HAWAII

1778 - 1928

The foregoing are only a few illustrations of why stamps are either overprinted or surcharged or both.

And so the dictionary definition of "Something printed . . . on a postage stamp to give it a new legal effect" should apply not to "surcharge," but to "overprint."

Not always does an overprint, however, truly give "a new legal effect" to stamps. In 1922 an industrial fair was held in Singapore, and various current stamps of the Straits Settlements were overprinted "Malay-Borneo Exhibition." That inscription was placed there by official sanction of the Straits Settlements postal authorities, for the purpose of advertising the fair.

But the inscription gave the stamps no "new legal effect." Neither the use nor the values of the original adhesives so treated were altered in the slightest. And so those overprinted adhesives are not recognized as distinct varieties. They are not chronicled in the American standard catalog. They are shunned by philatelists.

In 1929 the Portuguese colony, Madeira, desired to establish a museum in Funchal. Stamps ranging in value from 1 centavo to \$7 were issued. They were on sale on *one day only*—January 31. The postal authorities believed that dealers the world over would buy large supplies and sell them to collectors. They did—and collectors thus contributed revenue into Madeira's coffers to help finance the establishing of the museum. The stamps were made from two plates, and the denominations were in effect created by surcharging them with the aid of one of the plates.



MADEIRA

Here we have a true example of speculative surcharges. The stamps containing denominations specifically prescribed to mulct collectors were unnecessary.

Yet the fact remains that they were permitted to pre-pay postage on mail. Thus it becomes necessary for them to be listed in the catalog—though with reluctance by the publishers and to the regret of philatelists.

In general it may be stated that only those stamps to which overprinting and surcharging give “new legal effect” are chronicled and recognized, and then only if they have been postally employed. Occasionally, however, there are exceptions to this rule.

More often than not the overprinting is done to create emergency stamps which may be provisionally in use only a short time, as in the circumstances surrounding the French adhesives mentioned. This implies that the overprinting is perhaps done hurriedly. The phrase “haste makes waste” does not necessarily apply, however, because, while haste in overprinting frequently leads to errors, these incorrectly printed stamps are far from being wasted. They are prized by collectors, and generally they have higher philatelic worth than their fellows properly printed.

In the speed to turn out overprinted stamps for emergency use, certain letters or numerals may be misplaced, or even omitted from the inscriptions on one or more of the fifty or a hundred stamps which comprise the sheet. Or here and there an overprint will perhaps appear sideways or diagonally, instead of upright as had been intended. Possibly one stamp will

have the overprint upside down; it is then called inverted.

Naturally the supply of stamps with such overprint errors is relatively small, and, as the demand for them is insistent, their values mount. A stamp with the correct overprint may be catalogued at \$2, but its companion with the inscription inverted might bring many times that amount.

MINOR VARIETIES

Mistakes of this character place such stamps in the category of minor varieties, whereas those correctly overprinted are among the major varieties.

A stamp is a major one when it is normal; that is, when it exists exactly in the form in which it was intended to be produced by the issuing government.

A stamp is a minor variety when it differs from the normal, or major, one.

"Pair, one without surcharge," constitutes one minor variety. This means two attached stamps from the same sheet but with only one of them bearing the surcharge. In the case of the one without the surcharge, the overprinting was omitted through a printer's mistake.

"Double surcharge, one inverted," is another minor variety. This means that the surcharge was twice placed on the same stamp—once normally and once upside down.

"Printed on both sides" is a minor definition. The sheet was in error twice run through the presses, and the design shows on the reverse as well as the obverse side.

"Imperf.," signifying "not perforated," is a familiar minor variety. This means that the stamp is from an unperforated sheet which should have been perforated, but, through an oversight, escaped receiving the marginal indentations.

Another form of minor variety has to do with colors. Assuming that carmine was selected as the color for a certain stamp, a limited number of sheets are perhaps, again by mistake, printed in rose. The rose stamp is a minor variety.

There are other kinds of minor varieties, as an examination of the standard catalog will show.

BISECTS

One of these is called a "bisect." Occasionally it happens that the stock of a certain denomination becomes exhausted. The earliest recognized instances of this among the United States general issues were in 1847, when at certain post offices there was a depletion in copies of the 5c red-brown. As an emergency measure a number of the 10c black stamps were authorized to be cut in half, and each section did postal duty to the value of five cents.

Hence the philatelic term "bisect," sometimes called a "split"—illustrating, as will be shown, a case of where a half of something is worth more than the whole!

A used copy of the 10c black of 1847 was valued in the 1929 standard catalog at \$35. A canceled diagonal half which prepaid five cents' worth of postage was chronicled at \$500, a vertical half at \$600, and a horizontal half at \$1,500. The horizontal halves in existence today are fewest of the three, and the catalog value of one jumped \$250 in 1929 as compared with the 1928 catalog quotation.



A GRENADA BISECT

Bisects, to be any value at all, must be intact on the original envelopes, with the postal cancellation marks so legible as to make it possible to determine that the envelopes bearing the stamp portion actually went through the mails, and of course the stamps must be in good condition. Such covers with their cancellation marks are essential assurance against any effort to sell, under the guise of bisects, merely halves which, cut with scissors, never did postal duty as true bisects.

Of course there have been half-stamps used which, paying postage up to half of the amounts of the stamps'

face values, were not sanctioned by the governments. Such unauthorized bisects are not listed in the catalog.

For example, in 1928 a certain postmaster permitted half of a 10c air-mail stamp to prepay the fee on a letter requiring the five-cent rate, and the letter went through to its destination. Its present possessor, a collector, undoubtedly prizes the cover as one carrying a bisect. The postmaster, however, violated a Post Office Department ruling which forbids the acceptance of portions of stamps for postage, and the half 10c air-mail stamp is not chronicled in the catalog. Why not? Because, although admittedly a bisect, it is *an unauthorized bisect*, and the catalog rightly pays no attention to such adhesives.

There are fewer than threescore bisects listed in the United States section of the catalog. In all, there are approximately 500 varieties of bisects, the first one having appeared in 1843.

MISPLACED DESIGNS

Inverted and transposed designs are another form of minor varieties, and here are examples:

The first United States stamp issued especially to prepay postage on mail carried by plane was issued in two colors, in 1918—a 24c in carmine-rose and blue. In the chapter on air-mail stamps and covers it is explained that one sheet which reached the Washing-

ton post office, and was there sold to a man waiting in line, comprised 100 stamps each with the central design, showing an airplane, inverted. A normal copy of the 24c can be had for less than a dollar unused. The 24c invert, the minor variety of this stamp, sells for \$2,000.

The 1909-10 series of the Canal Zone has portraits as designs. Sixteen years after these stamps appeared, a 5c was discovered which contains the portrait normally belonging to the 2c. These adhesives, too, are bicolored, and some employee, either wilfully or through mistake, had placed a plate containing the 2c's portrait in such a way that it fitted a plate with the framework of the 5c, and of course at least one entire sheet of the 5c error must have been run off. Only this one copy uncovered in 1925 came to light, however, and its philatelic value far surpasses that of the normal 5c.

TÊTE BÊCHE

Another form of minor variety is called "tête bêche," a term which can be understood by considering Egypt's 1-piastre vermilion-red stamps of 1872 as an example.

As listed in the 1929 catalog this stamp was worth 35 cents in mint, or unused, condition. But we find chronicled three minor varieties—*a*, *b*, and *c*. The one marked *a* was listed at \$1. unused because the color is rose-red instead of the normal vermilion-red. The *b* variety was worth \$2. unused because it is imperforate, whereas perforating was the original intention of the

postal authorities. The third variety, *c*, designated as being worth \$7.50, unused, is called "tête bêche."

When the philatelic value of a stamp is thus enhanced because of being tête bêche it is important for the collector to understand the meaning of the term.

It is the common practice for stamps to be printed in sheet form, with horizontal and vertical perforations between the rows. Occasionally an error causes one or more of the units in a sheet to become inverted. Thus two adjoining stamps, one right side up and the other upside down, are characterized as being tête bêche—from the French, meaning head to head.

The minor variety known as tête bêche, therefore, is never a single stamp by itself. There must always be two stamps, attached to each other, one of the two being inverted. This pair may be a horizontal one, one stamp being beside the other; or it may be a perpendicular one, with one stamp above the other.

The first tête bêche stamps appeared in 1849, and there are approximately 360 such varieties available to collectors. In 1921 twenty-seven appeared, the record for any one year.

Chapter Seven

THE MANUFACTURE OF POSTAL PAPER

UNCLE SAM makes his postal adhesives and paper money at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington. There he turns out many millions of stamps in twenty-four hours' time; if he ships out fewer than 60,000,000 between dawn and sunset he has had a dull day! The first year in which United States stamps were distributed, 860,380 were issued to postmasters; in a recent year the number approached the twenty-billion mark! From these figures you may guess that the government's stamp-manufacturing job is a mighty one.

The first step in preparing a new stamp is the drawing of the design. This is done by a trained expert, who follows the Post Office Department's suggestions. The design is then submitted to the Postmaster-General for his approval. This obtained, the design goes back to the Bureau to be cut upon a small piece of annealed steel. A die proof or impression is taken of the engraving and submitted for final approval.

The steel engraving is then heated red hot in cyanide of potassium and hardened by dipping it suddenly into oil and water. The result becomes the

original or master die. From this die, printing plates are made by means of the transfer process. Four hundred impressions are made, from this master die upon the larger plates from which the stamps are to be printed. Thus the normal sheet of United States stamps contains 400 stamps, divided into quarterly sections, called panes, of 100 each.

Only the most artistic and skilled engravers are employed at the Bureau. Each engraver must deliberately study the effect of each infinitesimal line. Working free hand with a diamond-pointed tool called a gravure, and aided by a powerful magnifying glass, he carves the design, knowing that one false cut or slip of his tool or miscalculation of the depth or width of a line will destroy the artistic merit of his creation. Each man is a specialist in a certain kind of work. One engraves the portrait or other central figure, another the script, a third the square letter, a fourth the ornaments, and so on. Thus the finished design is never the work of one brain and skill.

The transfer method of reproducing engraving was invented by an American, Jacob Perkins. A reverse duplicate, or mold, of the original master die is made by repeated rolling, upon it, of a soft annealed steel; this process forces the soft steel into the engraved lines of the master die, thus forming, on the soft steel, an exact counterpart in relief. The roll of soft steel

is hardened and then is used to duplicate the engraving, by the same process, upon a soft steel plate.

The original or master die is reserved for making additional rolls. It is never printed from except to make what are known as die proofs.

Mounted or interleaved in albums are proofs from the many master dies which Uncle Sam has made. Each contains the signature of a Postmaster-General. There are other proofs, some enlarged, and many in various single colors, or combinations of color, other than the ones in which the stamps were finally issued.

Two widely different methods of printing stamps are used at the Bureau. In the first, or older, the stamps are printed on the "Milligan four-plate power press." The four plates are used in order that the operations of inking, wiping, polishing, and taking the impressions may be done simultaneously.

This press, which is a flat-bed, has a daily capacity of 1,600,000 stamps and requires the services of a printer to polish the plates, one girl to feed the plates, and another to remove and examine the printed sheets.

After printing, the sheets are gummed on a separate gumming machine by passing beneath a glass roller bathed in a solution of dextrine which forms the gum. They are then carried automatically through a drying chamber, in which the gum is dried in less than thirty minutes. Just before leaving the machine the sheets

are drawn through a device which breaks the gum and tends to prevent the sheets from curling subsequently.

The printed and gummed sheets of 400 stamps are next fitted to a roller perforator which perforates the stamps in one direction and cuts the sheets into halves. Another perforator of the same construction perforates the stamps crosswise and quarters the original sheets, thus producing the panes. The sheets are inspected rigidly and are counted many times before final shipment to post offices.

The bulk of stamps, particularly those of the lower denominations, are manufactured by the rotary process upon presses requiring cylindrical plates and specially prepared rolls of paper. These are the "coil" stamps which you find listed in the Scott catalog under the heading "Rotary Press Printings." Gumming and printing are done in one operation. The next step carries the stamps through a drying chamber, which causes the ink and gum to dry in a few seconds and permits the stamps to be rewound at the opposite end of the press.

These rotary presses have a daily capacity of more than 3,000,000 stamps each. They were designed to produce stamps for coiling purposes. Many of them of a larger type are now used to produce stamps in sheet form.

The engraved-plate method of printing is known to collectors as recess printing, for the reason that

recesses or indentations appear in the surface of the steel plates. The paper from which the stamps are made enters these crevices, and thus the design of the finished stamp stands forth, although minutely, in relief.

Another method is called surface or off-set printing, or photo-lithography. The master die is photographed. The negative is enlarged sufficiently so that every line and dot stands forth distinctly and sharp-cut. Reduced now to the required size, it is placed in a photographing machine which permits the reproduction as many times as is necessary—usually 400 times. In the machine there is a sensitized plate, and it is upon this plate that the negative is reproduced. The plate is then heated and inked and is impressed upon what is known as transfer paper and the 400 designs are thus transferred to this inked paper, which in turn is placed upon the plate—which is of zinc instead of steel—so that the 400 photographs are transferred now to the surface of the plate itself. The plate has been specially grained so that only the proper amount of ink is retained on its surface, and at the proper places.

Once the photographs have been transferred to the zinc, fluids are used which harden the surface of the plate, and the plate is clamped upon the cylinder of the off-set press. The cylinder, revolving, is fed with ink from a trough and transfers its 400 impressions to a cylindrical rubber blanket which is revolving in the opposite direction. In turn this rubber blanket touches

upon the surface of the white paper fed in beneath it, and thus the 400 impressions are placed on the paper and the finished stamps are produced.

It is not easy for the beginning collector to distinguish, by examination of his stamps, the differences resulting from various methods of printing as followed by various countries. Even more experienced philatelists constantly find the situation puzzling. All that the author can hope to do here is to give the reader a general idea of how the printing is done, and perhaps this can be accomplished a little more graphically by presenting the three accompanying illustrations.



fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows a cross-section of an engraved plate. The lines represent those of a stamp's design. These lines are cut into the plate—that is, they have been engraved. Obviously, when a piece of paper has been solidly impressed against the plate's surface, that part which enters the crevices will stand forth slightly in relief on the finished stamp—that is, on the obverse side of the stamp. Viewing the stamp, with a magnifying glass, from the reverse, or back, the lines will be recesses, though it is not always possible to detect them.

Stamps

Fig. 2 shows a cross-section of a typographic plate—a surface-printing method. This time the lines of the design—viewing the stamp from the front—are creviced instead of being raised. Again, however, it is difficult



fig. 2

to detect the raised surfaces. This book is typographically printed.

Fig. 3 shows the surface of a lithographic object, which may be either stone or metal. The design is drawn upon it with a specially prepared ink. An inked roller is passed over it. The ink adheres slightly to the lines of the design. Paper is then pressed against the stone or metal and receives the impression of the design *from the lines only*. The lithographed stamps



FIG. 3

are smooth, or level, and often they are smeary in appearance.

The three illustrations are presented through the courtesy of Prescott H. Thorp, managing editor of Scott's *Monthly Journal*, New York.

FLAT AND ROTARY

Both flat-bed and rotary stamps are similar in design and the beginner will find difficulty in distinguishing between the two. The plate from which the flat-bed stamps are printed rests horizontally. Rotary or coil stamps are printed from similar plates, but the latter are curved before being hardened, so that two, fitted together, form a cylinder. The process of curving naturally stretches the steel, so that the rotary-produced stamps are slightly larger than those from the flat-bed plates. The flat-bed stamps measure $18\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters wide by $22\frac{1}{4}$ millimeters in height while those from the rotary presses are from $19\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 millimeters wide and 23 millimeters high. As a general rule, also, the flat-bed stamps have smooth gum, but those from the curved plates often show lines which break the gum.

IMPERFORATE STAMPS

Why were some of the United States low value stamps of recent years issued in imperforate condition? The author has frequently been asked this question. The answer may be found in a letter from the Post Office Department to a Congressman who had inquired why

the 1929 Edison 2c commemorative had not appeared imperforate, as requested by collectors.

"Some years ago," we read, "it was the practice to issue low-denomination stamps in sheets without perforations for sale to business concerns that prepared special-style coils for use in certain makes of stamp-affixing machines, but since the manufacture and placing on sale of coils of 3,000 stamps, designed for use in these machines, there has been no demand for imperforate stamps, and the issue has been definitely discontinued."

PERFORATION VARIETIES

What perforation is has been explained in another chapter. Why there have been so many different perforation measurements produced at Washington is puzzling to the beginner. In a general way the reason is that Uncle Sam has had to do a great deal of experimenting in his effort to determine just which measurements make it easiest to separate stamps.

Certain measurements have caused users to complain that it was difficult to separate the stamps without tearing them, so Uncle Sam tried a new measurement for a time and then would shift to another, until he found ones which he believed would be satisfactory to the public.

TYPES AND DIES

A lion on Type I who was fattened on Type II may

be used as an illustration in a simple effort to explain something about these philatelic terms.



THIS BRITISH LION WAS
FED INK INSTEAD OF
MEAT!

The lion is the symbolical one familiar to many British stamps.

As he lies outstretched under the head of King George on the 1p carmine of Great Britain's 1911 series, the lion appears to be a bit scrawny. The postal authorities recognized this, after the stamp had been in use awhile. So they fed the lion ink—instead of meat. An engraver was instructed to make the “king of beasts” somewhat more obese, and he did this by shading in some lines on the lion’s back, haunches, left side, and legs.

(The shading was done, of course, on the original engraved die from which the stamp was printed—not on any actual lion!)

Thus was produced for the philatelist what has come to be recognized as a stamp which is a distinct variety as compared with the one on which the lion appeared to be semi-starved. This second stamp

with the animal apparently now well fed, was issued in 1912.

The 1911 adhesive is Type I (or Die I). That which appeared in 1912 is Type II (or Die II). The earlier stamp was printed from the original die. The later one was printed from the same die *reëngraved*. (Incidentally, the beard and hair of King George's likeness also were retouched by the engraver, so that on the stamps of Type II the lines may be more clearly distinguished.)

This subject of type variations will be found by the beginning collector to take on importance as he advances. This is because, as between two types of what appears to be precisely the same stamp, one is apt to have a philatelic value which is higher than the value of the other.

The 1p British stamp, to use the same example, is quoted in a recent Scott catalog at 10 cents used and 75 cents unused when it is Type I with the lion which seems hungry. But if the stamp is the reëngraved Type II its worth is only 2 cents when used and only 10 cents if unused. In other words, the Type I copy in mint condition is worth seven and a half times as much as Type II. Even in canceled condition the earlier stamp has a value five times that of the later one. These price differences are because relatively few sheets of the stamps were run off from the original

die, Type I, before the reëngraving was done, whereas the second stamp was issued in great quantities.

Hundreds of examples could be cited, including some which affect stamps of our own country. The type variations are minute and it is generally necessary to use a magnifying glass to discern them.

EARLY IMPRESSIONS AND WORN PLATES

These two terms are mystifying to the beginner. It is important to appreciate the distinction, because there are numerous instances of "early impression" stamps having a far greater philatelic value than "worn-plate" copies of what appears to be the same adhesive.

It is true that both may be of the identical series in so far as design, color, and denomination are concerned. Yet one may have been printed some years earlier than the other, and so the two have come to constitute separate varieties in the understanding of experienced philatelists.

When the plate from which the stamps are first run off is new, the adhesives so produced are, as may be conjectured, "early impressions." Design and inscription are *distinctly* shown.

As time goes on and the plate is kept in constant use, the minute portions which create the finer lines become dulled, and so at last "worn-plate" impressions are a result.

Nowadays a postal administration is likely to dis-

card a plate before it becomes badly worn, and place a new one in use. But in earlier times, when there was less science in stamp-manufacturing and when the making of plates was more expensive than now, it was often customary to get the greatest possible utility from each plate. Thus "early-impression" and "worn-plate" distinctions are to be found here and there in philatelic literature.

PLATE NUMBERS

For purposes of record Uncle Sam places a number on every plate. When a sheet of stamps is run off from a plate, the number appears in the margin of the sheet. That explains why you will occasionally come across a stamp with intact margin (outside the line of perforating) bearing a number.

The average collector is not particularly interested in stamps showing the plate numbers. They are, however, prized by specialists.

On some of the early British stamps the plate numbers appear as parts of the designs instead of being in the margins. Such stamps do *not* constitute separate varieties for the general collector.

CORNER LETTERS

Many of Great Britain's nineteenth-century stamps carry letters in the corners, the purpose having been to make it more difficult for forgers to operate successfully. A familiar question asked by the beginner is

as to whether such a stamp with one combination of letters is a distinct variety from a stamp of the same series, color, denomination, etc., which has a different set of letters. The answer is "No." Some British specialists try to get all the combinations printed, but the American collector is content with *any one*. All are of equal value in the Scott catalog.

KEY AND DUTY PLATES

"Key" and "duty" as applied to plates need explanation.

You will find that certain bi-colored stamps of Jamaica and Nyasaland, as an illustration, are exactly alike except for (a) name of country, (b) figures of value, and (c) color. Similarly, certain stamps of Ceylon and Straits Settlements are alike except for the three variations mentioned.

These particular stamps of Jamaica and Nyasaland were made from the same "key" plate but from a different "duty" plate. And so it was with similar stamps of Ceylon and Straits Settlements, and there are other examples in the postal stationery of some of the British colonies.

Such adhesives are printed in two operations.

The "key" plate—sometimes called the "head" plate—has on it everything *except* the country's name and the stamp's value.

The "duty" plate contains *only* the country's name and the stamp's value.

The "key" plate has on it the *space* necessary for printing the country's name and the figures of value.

With the aid of the "duty" plate the desired name and figures of value are then inserted in the spaces on the "key" plate.

This method of printing is sometimes used to effect economy, as thus a complete plate is not necessary for every individual colony. The "key" plate can be used for the stamps of *all* the colonies; and less expensive "duty" plates for the colonies individually.

PAIRS, STRIPS, BLOCKS, SINGLES

These are philatelic terms familiarly encountered. A study of the words, however, shows them to be almost self-explanatory.

A pair, of course, signifies two. A stamp pair therefore, comprises two adhesives attached one to the other, the perforating or rouletting between them being intact. It may be either a horizontal pair, one stamp beside the other, or a vertical pair, with one stamp above its companion.

A strip consists of three or more attached stamps in a row. The strip may be either horizontal or vertical.

A block implies the presence of at least four attached stamps in other than strip formation. Two adjoining pairs forming a square make the smallest block.

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Three adjoining pairs make a block of six, as do two attached strips of three stamps each. Three adjoining strips, each with five stamps, make a block of fifteen. Twenty adjoining pairs make a block of twenty. And so on.

It is obvious that a "single" means an individual detached stamp.

MINT

When the newcomer comes across the term "mint" as applying to a stamp he is apt to be puzzled. The simplest interpretation is that a stamp in mint condition is in the condition that it was when it left the press; that is, not only is it uncanceled, because of never having been used for postage, but also it bears the original gum.

Sometimes a stamp passes through the mails without being obliterated by the post-office cancellation mark and is "soaked off" from the envelope and, on its face, has the appearance of never having been utilized to prepay postage. Such a stamp is *not* in mint condition, as the gum is missing, in part or in whole, from the reverse side.

Nor is any adhesive, even though not canceled, in mint condition if it is torn or soiled or creased or has partly-destroyed perforations.

To be in mint condition a stamp must be wholly

clean, bear the original gum, and be without defect of any kind.

VARIETIES OF PAPER

All stamps are, of course, printed on paper. There are numerous major and minor kinds of postal paper, and with the more common ones the philatelist in time becomes familiar. Briefly, the varieties are these:

Bâtonné. The word means "ruled." This paper is watermarked with straight parallel lines. When the spaces between the lines are wholly blank, the paper is called "wove" *bâtonné*. When the spaces bear faint watermarked lines running parallel to the heavier ones, the paper is said to be "laid" *bâtonné*. Few stamps are printed on *bâtonné*.

Cardboard. Paper of this thickness is used in making proof impressions of proposed or actually-issued stamps. During the World War certain Russian stamps were printed on cardboard paper and served in lieu of coins of equivalent denominations.

Cartridge. This is a stout, rough-surfaced paper such as is used in making cartridges. Only a few stamps have appeared on such paper.

Chalky or chalk-surfaced. This is a paper which has been coated with a glutinous substance and white dust so that the completed stamp has a dry and chalky appearance and is exceptionally smooth to the

touch. It is intended as a safeguard against removal of cancellation marks.

Colored or colored through. This is postal paper purposely used in a color which is other than the normal white.

Granite. This contains colored fibers which are tiny pieces of silk thread, and the reverse of the stamp has a mottled appearance.

Laid. This is paper watermarked with parallel lines close together. The lines may be either horizontal or vertical.

Moiré. This means "watered." It is a paper with a watered, cloudy or frosted appearance. *Moiré* patterns, on reverse or obverse side of stamp, are intended to safeguard against forgery.

Pelure. This is a thin, transparent texture, something like tissue paper but tougher and harder. It is rarely used for stamps.

Quadrillé. This is paper watermarked with both horizontal and vertical parallel lines close together thus forming rectangles or squares.

Silk. This is synonymous with granite paper.

Silk thread. This differs from silk or granite paper in that longer strands of silk are in the texture.

Surfaced. Same as "chalky."

Wove. This is the paper generally used for stamps. It is the kind usually utilized for books and newspapers. These pages are of wove paper.

SPECIMENS

A specimen stamp is one with the word "Specimen" overprinted upon it. It does not do postal duty. All countries which are members of the Universal Postal Union (see Chapter Ten) send samples of their stamps to the Union's headquarters at Berne, Switzerland, for record purposes there. Uncle Sam sends out specimen adhesives in that way. Such stamps are prepared also for government stamp exhibits and for other official purposes.

A few American philatelists have specialized collections of specimen stamps.

Chapter Eight

THE DELUGE OF NINETY YEARS

Now that we know what kinds of stamps there are and how to start and develop a general collection, and have learned something about watermarks, perforations, grills, and other varieties, and about the manufacture of postal paper, it is time to tell *how many different* adhesives have been issued by all countries since the first one appeared.

The year 1929 was the ninetieth in philatelic history. During these nine decades there have been distributed approximately 79,300 major and minor varieties.

No collector has ever had all these varieties in his possession at one time, and probably no one ever will. There is only one known copy of one certain stamp, as will be told in a later chapter, and there are other rarities of which only a few copies now remain. To assemble *all* the varieties would require years of time and the expenditure of an immense amount of money. The task is too great for any one person to undertake.

The first postage stamp, Great Britain's famous 1p black, was printed in 1840. Before that time the rates required, payable in advance by cash, on ordinary let-

ters ranged from the equivalents of 10 American cents for fifteen miles to 26 cents for 400 miles. Many persons were avoiding payment of the postal taxes by smuggling letters through to destination in devious ways, and Britain's post-office administration was operating at a loss.

Certain members of the British Parliament suggested that the rates be increased. Rowland Hill, printer and inventor, and who had been a school-teacher at the age of twelve, astounded the country by advocating, instead, a lowering of rates. It was his theory that a low rate would cause so much mail to be sent that the postal system would become profitable. Many merchants and bankers favored Hill's idea, and in August, 1839, Parliament enacted a bill which placed penny postage in effect throughout the kingdom on January 10, 1840—and there came into existence, on May 6, the first of the nearly 80,000 varieties which have since appeared.

Hill's prediction that a lower rate would be profitable was realized within less than ten years, during which period Great Britain meanwhile issued 2p, 10p and 1s stamps, and the first adhesives of Brazil, the United States, Belgium, France, and a few other countries appeared.

As shown in the table on page 119, during that first decade, 1840 to 1849, inclusive, 181 different stamps were issued. Of these, 34 were officials and 2 were

postage-dues. There were eight of the minor variety which we call tête bêche.

Prepaying postage by means of gummed adhesives rapidly gained favor throughout the world, and in the second ten-year period we find that ten times as many stamps appeared as during the first decade. During this second period a stamp was for the first time (1853) overprinted. Inverts (1853) crept into philately. Newspaper stamps began to appear (1850), and registration stamps (1854).

During the third decade the number of new stamps more than doubled, as compared with the second period. Overprinting was resorted to more frequently. The first commemorative appeared (1866), the United States 15c black in memory of the martyred Lincoln. Air, parcel-post, plebiscite, semi-postal, special-delivery, war-tax, and military stamps were as yet unheard of.

The fourth decade, 1870-79, brought 5,100 new varieties, including the first occupation stamps (1870), the first war-tax issue (1874), and the first plebiscite adhesives (1879).

The introduction of parcel-post stamps (1882) and of special-delivery stamps (1885) marked the fifth decade, which brought nearly 7,000 new varieties, nearly half of which were in some way overprinted.

New stamps passed the 10,000 mark in the sixth decade, during which the first semi-postal issues (1895) and military adhesives (1898) appeared.

The seventh decade, including nine years of the new century, saw the deluge increasing. By that time stamps were appearing at the average rate of approximately 1,500 a year. More varieties were being issued every twelve months than appeared during the first ten years after the first postage stamp was printed!

Within the eighth decade, 1910-19, was the period of the World War, and it is not surprising that this span of years brought more than 1,800 occupation stamps alone! Provisionals were being created hurriedly, also, leading to printers' mistakes, and 1,065 stamps entered the classification called inverts, due largely to errors in overprinting. It is to be noted, too, that more military and war-tax stamps appeared than at any time before. Moreover, approximately 1,100 semi-postal adhesives were issued, as the peoples of the world were called upon as never before to contribute sums to worthy charities, through the purchase of such stamps. And for the first time in any decade more than one-half of the newcomers were overprinted ones. This period was notable also because the first air stamps appeared (1917).

The ninth decade, concluding with 1929, brought more new varieties than in any previous ten-year period. Europe was readjusting itself after the World War, and more than 400 plebiscite stamps appeared. Country after country began using the airplane to carry mail, and hundreds of air stamps came into ex-

The Deluge of Ninety Years

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TABLE SHOWING, BY TEN-YEAR PERIODS, THE NUMBER OF RECOGNIZED MAJOR AND MINOR VARIETIES OF POSTAGE STAMPS ISSUED DURING PHILATELY'S FIRST NINETY YEARS

Varieties	Period									Total
	1840-49	1850-59	1860-69	1870-79	1880-89	1890-99	1900-09	1910-19	1920-29*	
Overprints.....	0	25	606	1,219	3,062	4,541	6,390	10,352	10,705	36,900
Air.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	778	800
Bisects.....	5	59	111	70	99	52	19	84	6	505
Commemorative.....	0	0	1	0	33	530	306	803	2,637	4,400
Inverts.....	0	13	58	233	458	608	729	1,065	586	3,750
Newspaper.....	0	30	44	142	53	206	62	195	108	840
Occupation.....	0	0	0	161	43	4	155	1,847	686	2,896
Official.....	34	59	74	379	561	1,035	915	908	1,275	5,240
Parcel Post.....	0	0	0	0	23	32	109	129	297	590
Plebiscite.....	0	0	0	7	7	0	22	0	453	489
Postage Due.....	2	3	82	230	376	657	819	1,165	1,856	5,200
Semi-postal.....	0	0	0	0	0	16	35	1,107	1,442	2,600
Special Delivery.....	0	0	0	0	2	7	34	78	129	259
Tête bêche.....	8	29	57	53	51	41	31	39	81	390
Registration.....	0	4	10	12	9	46	59	32	38	210
War Tax.....	0	0	0	33	0	16	14	198	2	263
Military.....	0	0	0	0	0	5	96	224	16	341
Grand Total	181	1,830	4,211	5,010	6,980	10,342	13,438	16,470	20,838	79,300

*1929 estimated.

istence. World events and the achievements of noted personages were being honored postally as never before, and more commemoratives were issued than throughout the preceding eighty years! Governments had discovered that semi-postal stamps could be disposed of in enormous quantities to the collecting world, and more than 1,400 appeared. Note that with the readjustment, occupation adhesives became fewer in number; and, peace having come, war-tax and military stamps dropped to a mere handful.

During this ninth period stamps were issued at the average rate of more than 2,300 a year. This average was not being maintained during the latter part of the decade, however, for fewer than 2,000 varieties have appeared each year from 1926 to date. The high average is due partly to the fact that in the decade's first year (1920) 3,153 varieties were distributed. That is the record for any twelve months' period.

In studying the table on page 119 it will be noted that *the columns do not add down* to equal the totals, and a few words of explanation seem desirable.

Let us consider, for example, the decade 1920-29. The total of major and minor varieties is 20,838. The first line, "Overprints," carries the figure 10,705, and this means that that many of the total (20,838) are overprinted. The second line means that 778 of the total are air-mail adhesives; the third that there were

6 bisects recorded during the decade; the fourth, 2,637 commemoratives; and so on down the column.

One stamp might be a commemorative which was at the same time used on mail transported by air; such a stamp is listed in *both* the "Air" and "Commemorative" lines, as well as in the "Total" line, and if it happened to be a surcharged stamp it is included also in the "Overprints" line. Or one stamp might be both a postage-due and a semi-postal stamp at the same time, and also a surcharged adhesive, in which case it is listed in four lines—the ones entitled "Total," "Overprints," "Postage Due" and "Semi-Postal."

Is it clear now why the columns do not add down? They do, however, add *across*.

PHILATELY'S DEVELOPMENT

The first collector probably never dreamed of today's colorful panorama. In his era the word "philately" had not yet been invented, and the stamps which he could hope to assemble were numbered in the hundreds only.

Just when did the first collector's era begin? That question cannot be definitely answered, but it was undoubtedly shortly after stamps began appearing. Bertram T. K. Smith, writing in England in 1907, said that there were records showing that collecting was in progress before 1856, and that in 1862 an open-air stamp exchange was established in Birchin Lane in London,

where "high, low, rich, and poor congregated"—and sometimes were arrested by the police for obstructing traffic! Mr. Smith quoted a Dr. Viner as having written years previously:

The scene was interesting and amusing: an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, youths and small boys, each with a book or books full of stamps, as intent on business as the regular stock-jobbers of the neighborhood. One of Her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers was seen there, and ladies with their albums carried by liveried servants.

The first printed stamp catalog and magazines appeared in England in the early 'sixties, and the first collectors' organization, the Philatelic Society, now Great Britain's Royal Philatelic Society, which includes King George within its ranks, was formed in 1869. In 1885 the *Philatelic Journal of America* made its bow and the American Philatelic Society was organized about the same time. Five years later the first British stamp exhibition was held. Now there are stamp magazines published in all parts of the world and in nearly all languages, and philatelic associations and clubs are numbered in the thousands.

Chapter Nine

PHILATELIC AGENCIES

IT is not on philatelic record that Calvin Coolidge collected postal paper as a boy, but as President of the United States he counted among his personal friends a Massachusetts man, Charles E. Hatfield, owner of a leading stamp company.

After Mr. Coolidge entered the White House one of his earliest callers was Mr. Hatfield, formerly a leader in Republican politics in Massachusetts, of which Mr. Coolidge was at one time Governor.

When Mr. Hatfield stepped into the President's office he was greeted with:

"Charley, how is your stamp business? Ours is fine!"

Perhaps the President was alluding to Uncle Sam's activities at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but it is possible that he had in mind our government's Philatelic Agency, where the finest-conditioned unused stamps obtainable from the Bureau's stocks are placed on sale, particularly for collectors the world over.

At the Philatelic Agency, located in the main Post Office Building in Washington, our country's stamps are sold at their face values. Uncle Sam does not try

to make a profit at the expense of collectors, as the postal administrations do in some countries. He recognizes philately as an educational hobby, and he encourages it by operating the agency.

There is something else which our keen-minded Uncle Sam knows. He knows that when a collector in Seattle or Bombay or Tokio or Australia buys an unused United States dollar stamp, the dollar received is pretty apt to be clear profit for the government. Probably the stamp is destined to find a place in an album. If it does, Uncle Sam will not have to give one dollar's worth of postal service in return. If each of a thousand collectors buys a dollar stamp, Uncle Sam becomes richer by \$1,000.

Therefore it is good business for him to maintain the Philatelic Agency—so good, indeed, that certain foreign governments, watching his experiment, have likewise established such stamp-selling bureaus.

When you consider that in a recent year the Agency in Washington sold more than \$280,000 worth of mint stamps to philatelists, you will guess that Warren Irving Glover, an Assistant Postmaster-General during the administrations of Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover, had rather a bright idea when, back in 1921, he established this bureau, to which collectors can turn with confidence that their desire for stamps for albums will not be derided by dignified government officials.

The Agency came into existence as a result of a postal clerk's scorn, in fact. Shortly after Mr. Glover took office he received a letter from a collector, who complained that when he tried to buy four well-centered 2c stamps at his local post office, the window clerk told him to step out of line because, maintained the clerk, he had no time to waste on "nuts."

For collection purposes, stamps must possess quality. At the same time, postal clerks are apt to be busy persons. Mr. Glover sympathized with collectors' desires, but he considered it essential that postmasters should not have to devote their time catering to those wishes.

So, at one of the weekly conferences of the Postmaster-General's staff, in 1921, Mr. Glover suggested a branch which would deal directly with philatelists. The other officials present were both surprised and amused. Mr. Glover confesses that several seemed not to know the meaning of the word "philatelic."

"One expressed himself," according to Mr. Glover, "by suggesting that 'philatelic' might be a new type of salad, and inquired whether mayonnaise or thousand-island dressing should be served with it."

Will H. Hays, then the Postmaster-General, suggested that the plan be deferred.

Mr. Glover did some investigating and became convinced that his idea was a sound one, and finally Mr. Hays issued the necessary order, with the understand-

ing that the Agency should be discontinued if it did not sell \$5,000 worth of stamps within two months.

Once established (December, 1921), the new bureau was acclaimed generally by the philatelic world, and in six months collectors and dealers bought \$20,000 worth of mint stamps. In 1923 the Agency sold, in approximate figures, \$105,300 worth; in 1924, \$129,600; in 1925, \$108,800; in 1926, \$135,900; in 1927, \$176,100; in 1928, \$154,100, and in 1929, \$283,983.04.

Now in a year's time the Agency fills more than 30,000 orders received by mail from all parts of the world, and 24,000 collectors buy in person at the windows.

In a statement prepared specially for this book, Mr. Glover said:

The establishment of the Philatelic Agency has proven beneficial to stamp collectors and dealers, to the postal service and to the Post Office Department. A means has thus been provided whereby collectors and dealers everywhere may obtain well-centered and evenly perforated stamps at face value in all denominations of the current series as well as many discontinued varieties no longer on sale in post offices.

Prior to the establishment of the Agency, collectors in the smaller communities were unable to purchase stamps needed for their collections at the local post offices because a complete assortment of the various denominations was rarely kept on sale. Even at the larger post offices it was generally impracticable to furnish purchasers with selected stamps because of the interference with the transaction of regular post office business. All of this naturally led to receipt in the Department of an increasing

number of complaints of the lack of coöperation on the part of local postal employees. There were also many complaints from postmasters and stamp clerks in regard to the unreasonable demands of local collectors. Altogether much misunderstanding and ill-feeling resulted which has been largely obviated since the opening of the Philatelic Agency.

While the Agency offers an additional source of profitable revenue to the Department for the reason that only a small proportion of the stamps are ever used for postage, the Department was actuated by higher motives than financial gain.

The collecting of stamps is held to be highly educational in character and therefore worthy of governmental approval and promotion. The field of stamp-collecting provides a rich source of historical and geographical knowledge, which explains the widespread interest manifested by the younger generation.

The youth who collects stamps not only receives a mental training of a high order, but at the same time reinforces and adds to the store of knowledge gained in school. It has, therefore, been particularly gratifying to have among the patrons of the Philatelic Agency thousands of boys and girls of school age.

Without fear of contradiction, the Agency has done more than any other one thing to create public interest in philately and to add a far-reaching impetus to this important feature of human endeavor, without consideration to the material benefits to collectors who have been provided with a convenient and economical source of supply.

The opening of the Agency represents an official recognition of the stamp-collecting industry. By this act philately is no longer to be considered as a child's pastime or a plaything of the idle rich, but, on the contrary, a business standing of inestimable value has been given to stamp-collecting.

The address of Uncle Sam's stamp-selling bureau is The Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

Only cash or post-office money orders are acceptable in payment for the unused stamps desired by collectors. Do not send dad's checks or your own unused stamps as such payment. Return postage should accompany all orders and letters of inquiry. You can find out just which stamps are currently on sale by asking for the information, with return postage inclosed. Wait patiently for orders to be filled, as sometimes the Agency is compelled to work overtime to fill collectors' and dealers' needs.

Regarding the stamp-selling bureaus which have sprung up in other lands as a result of Uncle Sam's success in carrying on the Agency in Washington, the following information has been compiled from various sources, including *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, a French stamp journal, and *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, published in the United States:

Australian Commonwealth.—No agency is maintained, but collectors' letters are received sympathetically. A list of stamps in stock may be obtained by addressing the Deputy Director, Posts and Telegraphs, General Post Office, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Austria.—The address is Verkaufsstelle für Postwertzeichen-Sammler und Handler, Hauptpost, Vienna 1, Austria.

Belgium and Belgian Congo.—The address is M. le Commis-chef du service des Timbres-poste, Brussels 1, Belgium.

British colonies.—Controller, Colonial and Packet Service Dept., General Post Office, St. Martins le Grand E. C. 1, London, England.

Canada.—Post Office Department, Financial Branch, Postage Stamp Division, Ottawa, Canada.

Canal Zone.—Philatelic Agency, Post Office, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

Czechoslovakia.—Postouni wrad (Filatelie), Prague 1, Czechoslovakia.

Denmark.—Postvaesents Slagskontor for Frimaerke-Samlere, Central Post Beygingen, Copenhagen, Denmark. (Translated, this implies Post Office Sales Department for Collectors.)

France, Algeria, Morocco, Tunis, and French Offices in Egypt.—Recette principale du Département de la Seine, 52, Rue du Louvre, Paris, France.

French colonies.—Agence Comptable des Timbres Coloniaux, 80, Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, Paris, France.

Germany.—Versandstelle für Sammlermarken, Spandaues Strasse, 13, Berlin, C. 2., Germany.

Great Britain.—Controller, London Postal Service, E. C. 1, London, England.

Hungary.—Magyar Kiraly Post Belyergerte kesits Iroda, Budapest, 114, Hungary.

Italy and colonies.—Ufficio Filatelico Italiano per la Vendita dir Francobolli, Rome, Italy.

Mexico.—Postmaster-General, Mexico City, Mexico.

Netherlands and colonies.—Director van het Postkoontor, "Vevzammellaresloket, Rotterdam, Holland.

New Zealand.—General Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand.

Russia.—Association Philatélique Soviétique, Pervaia Tverskaia-Lamskaia, No. 3, Moscow, Russia.

Sweden.—Frankobeckens Expedition for Samlare, Lilla Nygatan 6, Stockholm 2, Sweden.

Switzerland.—Briefaufgabe, Berne, Switzerland.

It would be advisable for the collector to address letters of inquiry, with regard to stamps available and their prices, before sending any money to the foregoing addresses abroad, as in some foreign lands the unused stamps are not sold at their face values. In sending money, international money orders should be used. These may be obtained at United States post offices. Figure out exactly the amount of money you intend to send; then tell your local postal officials, and they will sell you the proper money orders, which should be in sufficient amounts to include return postage from the countries to which you are writing.

Chapter Ten

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

HAVE you ever wondered why, almost invariably, Uncle Sam's modern 1c stamps are printed in green, the 2c ones in red, and the 5c adhesives in blue? Great Britain's half-penny is green, the 1p is scarlet and the 2½p is ultramarine. Germany's 5pfennig is green, the 10pf carmine, and the 25pf blue. Cuba's 1 centavo is blue-green, the 2c is rose, and the 5c is deep blue.

Does this "just happen" or is there a reason for it?

It is because the Universal Postal Union exists. When such an international organization has rules and regulations which cause certain stamps to have fixed colors, it is important to know something about it.

With the exception of Alaouites, the Laccadive and Maldive Islands, Northern Rhodesia and Tonga, all the countries in the world are members of this postal "league of nations." Afghanistan joined recently, with the result that inscriptions appeared in English for the first time on Afghan stamps. Approximately 265,000 post offices are represented in the Universal Postal Union.

Prior to 1863 the international mail service was in a state of confusion. There was no uniformity of postal regulations among the different countries. Each government had its own laws relating to mail. Postage rates and weights varied. When a person in the United States mailed a letter to a person in Switzerland, each country received part of the money paid for postage, while a part was given also to whatever country the letter had to pass through to reach Switzerland, which is inland in Europe. Thus extensive accounting systems had to be maintained as the daily routine at nearly all post offices.

The postal officials in the various lands began to realize that all this confusion and bookkeeping were expensive and rather foolish, and in 1863, at the suggestion of Montgomery Blair, then Uncle Sam's Postmaster-General, representatives of fifteen nations assembled in Paris to exchange ideas, examine facts, and arrive at a basis for an international postal agreement. Thus Paris was the cradle of what is today the Universal Postal Union—the first agency to lay down the principle of the solidarity of nations.

"This principle," Assistant Postmaster-General Glover explains, "now dominates all international postal relations. It is this which has made harmony succeed dissension, and financial unselfishness supplant fiscal greed; it is this which has broken down ancient barriers and thrown open to the free circulation of

ideas those frontiers formerly half-closed by well-nigh prohibitive postage rates. By virtue of the principle of liberty of transit proclaimed by all postal congresses, every country is obliged to let foreign mail matter circulate within its territory as freely as its own, and, for a just and reasonable compensation, forward it to destination by the most rapid means available. What progress this is, as compared with ancient antagonism!"

Eleven years after the Paris conference the first Postal Congress convened, at Berne, Switzerland, in 1874, at the suggestion of Heinrich von Stephan, Director-General of Posts of the North German Federation. The United States, Egypt, and all the European countries were represented, and in twenty-four days the delegates drew up a treaty which constituted what was at first called the General Postal Union, now the Universal Postal Union. A single postal territory, today almost world-wide, was created. Confusion of rates and regulations was in time eliminated. Postage was reduced.

Congresses were held subsequently at Paris in 1878, at Lisbon in 1885, at Vienna in 1891, at Washington in 1897, at Rome in 1906, at Madrid in 1920, at Stockholm in 1924 and at London in 1929. At London the delegates voted to meet next at Cairo, Egypt, in 1934. Special administrative committees have met in various cities in other years.

It would require many pages to tell all that the Universal Postal Union has accomplished. It is interesting to know that many of the decisions and agreements have resulted directly in the issuing of new stamps. One provision was adopted to deal with mail on which the postage might not be sufficiently prepaid in advance; thus postage-due adhesives came into use. Another established parcel-post service; and so parcel-post stamps became necessary. Another regulated the transport of official mail, and official stamps began to appear. Now and again postage rates were reduced, and new stamp denominations became essential, or new colors were given to denominations already being employed. A system of registering mails was set up, and registration stamps appeared. One by one, or in groups, other countries were admitted to the Union, and these newcomers found it necessary to revise their postal systems, resulting in other stamps.

It was at the Washington conference in 1897 that certain colors were prescribed for certain denominations of stamps for use on mail sent from one country to another. Uncle Sam's letter rate to most foreign countries, for example, is 5 cents. Great Britain's is 2½ pence, the equivalent. Germany's is 25 pfennigs. Cuba's is 5 centavos. The stamps representing these denominations are all blue. The stamps for use on postal cards sent internationally are red, carmine, rose, or some similar shade, and the United States 1c

and its foreign equivalents, for use on what is called "single print matter," are in green.

Not all countries adhere to this color program, unfortunately, but perhaps in time they will.

Some countries, of course, have special postal agreements of their own—as the United States and Great Britain, between which the ordinary letter rate is 2 cents or its equivalent, instead of 5 cents and 2½ pence. The maximum rate, however, as prescribed by the Union, is 5 cents.

Each country is represented at the Congresses by one or more plenipotentiary delegates, who are provided with the necessary credentials by their governments. One delegate may not represent more than two countries. The delegates from the United States are appointed by the Postmaster-General. They are authorized to sign the convention drawn up by the Congress, but each agreement is subject to later approval by the Postmaster-General, and to ratification by our country's President, before the United States adheres to it.

In the deliberations each country has but one vote. Uncle Sam's vote covers also Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, our Virgin Islands, and the Panama Canal Zone, but the Philippine Islands has a vote. All the Spanish colonies have one combined vote, as have all the French colonies except that Algeria, Tunis, and French Indo-China each have a

vote. There are Union provisions covering other combinations in voting.

Under the Union's present rules the Congresses are held not longer than five years apart. One was to have taken place in Madrid in 1913, but at the request of Spain it was postponed until the following year. Then came the World War, which crippled postal communication throughout the world, and the Madrid parley was not called until 1920, when the delegates found so much business confronting them that the Congress was in session sixty-one days.

It was at the Madrid meeting that provision was made for the first time for international air-mail service.

The war had meanwhile disturbed the world's money situation, and the Madrid Congress adopted the gold franc as its standard and fixed a flexible scale of postage rates with maximum and minimum limits, and these resulted in many new stamp denominations and changes in stamp colors in various countries.

Today when a person in the United States sends a letter to a person in Switzerland, Uncle Sam retains the whole of the postage which he collects, thus doing away with the elaborate accounting systems once necessary in both countries. Uncle Sam keeps a record of all mail which his nephews and nieces send to Switzerland, and every so often he sends Switzerland part of the money which they have paid as

postage. Similarly, other countries receive sums due them. The arrangement works both ways, and from time to time Uncle Sam receives payments from other lands.

"It will be seen," Mr. Glover points out, "that the Universal Postal Union has been a true 'league of nations.' It has brought the peoples closer together by facilitating their intercourse. It was the first to organize arbitration as a means of settling international disputes. The founders of the Union were therefore the pioneers in the great work being done to make and maintain international peace and good will."



HEINRICH VON STEPHAN,
"FATHER OF THE UNI-
VERSAL POSTAL UNION."

One of these pioneers, von Stephan of Germany, was postally honored by his native land in 1924, when Germany issued stamps bearing his portrait, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishing of the Union.

Curiously, it was the German delegates who, at the Washington conference in 1897, proposed to exclude from the international mails all stamps—such as commemoratives—not necessary for actual postal

requirements. The German suggestion was adopted, with some modifications. Fortunately for philately's future, however, the ruling was not enforced and today it is generally disregarded, as is evidenced by the deluge of commemoratives in recent years. And, as shown by the von Stephan stamps, even Germany,



ONE OF ARGENTINA'S
COMMEMORATIVES WHEN
THE FIRST PAN-AMERI-
CAN POSTAL CONGRESS
WAS HELD.

the country which advanced the idea, ignored it twenty-seven years later!



MEXICO COMMEMORATES
THE SECOND PAN-AMER-
ICAN POSTAL CONGRESS.

An important development at the Madrid Congress in 1920 was the cementing of North American and Latin-American postal interests for the first time. This resulted in the formation of the Pan-American Postal Convention, in which Uncle Sam joined with

his friendly neighbors to the south in a plan to work out agreements regarding postal situations of particular interest to the United States and the countries of Central America and South America. The *primer*, or first, Pan-American Postal Congress was held in Buenos Aires the following year; and the *secundo*, or second, in Mexico City in 1926. Both Argentina and Mexico issued appropriate commemoratives.

Other countries besides Germany have recalled postally the founding of the U. P. U.

To celebrate the twenty-fifth year of its existence, a festival was held in Berne in 1900, and commemorative stamps were issued inscribed with the dates 1875 and 1900. The former date was used because it was on July 1, 1875, that the Berne postal treaty went into effect.



SWITZERLAND RECALLS
A HALF-CENTURY OF U.
P. U. PROGRESS

The fifty-year jubilee, however, recalled the year 1874. In 1924 both Switzerland and Sweden put

forth anniversary commemoratives. The Swiss stamps this time carried the date Oct. 9, 1874, and the design is the old State House of the Swiss Confederation; it was in this building that the Berne conference of 1874 was held at the call of von Stephan. The headquarters of the U. P. U. have always been in Berne.

Salvador, also in 1924, recalled the founding by overprinting "U. P. U." and the dates 1774 and 1924 on a 60-centavo which had appeared in 1921.

STAMPS COMMEMORATIVE OF THREE U. P. U. CONGRESSES



SPAIN, 1920.



SWEDEN, 1924.



GREAT BRITAIN, 1929.

Spain in 1920 established a precedent by issuing special stamps to commemorate a U. P. U. meeting actually in progress. During the Madrid Congress special stamps were on sale which illustrate the Spanish General Post Office. Four years later, when the postal delegates assembled at Stockholm, Sweden similarly issued commemoratives, in addition to the U. P. U. jubilee adhesives of 1924. And in 1929 Great Britain put forth commemoratives when the Congress met in London.

The British series is peculiar in that the name of

the issuing country does not appear on the stamps! Only "London" is inscribed, but of course everyone knows that London is in England. It is rarely, however, that a country does not place its name on its own postal paper.

The British set is notable, too, because it contains a one-pound value in addition to its low denominations. The inclusion of the pound stamp resulted in widespread criticism in British journals, some of which charged that it was printed not primarily for postal use, but in the hope that collectors the world over would buy it in large quantities and thus contribute toward the expenses of holding the Congress in London. Thus may the hobby sometimes be utilized to a mercenary end!



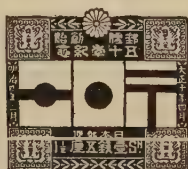
BARON MAEJIMA, JAPAN'S
FIRST POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Another series identified with the U. P. U. is one issued in 1927 by Japan—to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Japan's joining the Union, in 1877. Appropriately, the design of two of the values pre-

sents a likeness of Baron Maejima, who was the Nippon country's first Postmaster-General.

There have been other postal affairs which, not associated with the U. P. U., have resulted in special adhesives.

One came from Japan, which established its postal service in 1871, six years before joining the Union. In 1921, the fiftieth anniversary, Japan put forth commemoratives which include in the design reproductions in miniature, one in each corner, of the coun-



JAPAN'S POSTAL COM-
MEMORATIVE REPRODUC-
ING THE COUNTRY'S FOUR
STAMPS OF 1871.

try's first four stamps, issued in 1871—one of the most curious designs in the hobby's history. Japan's former and present postal flags, and the national emblem, appear on the same stamp. Another design in the same series shows a statue of Baron Maejima and the Tokio post office, and fifty stars in the borders represent the fifty years.

Postage stamps were introduced in Belgium in 1849, and seventy-five years later Belgium recalled the event with special stamps bearing that date and 1924. These commemoratives were largely specula-

tive; while they were valid for postage, they were not on sale at post offices but could be purchased, only in complete sets, from the postal administration.

Many countries, including the United States, have given us stamp illustrations of post office buildings and scenes. Uncle Sam's parcel-post series of 1912-13 symbolize mail-carrying by train, steamship, automobile, airplane, etc. And the special-delivery and parcel-post stamps of many lands have designs identified with transport of letters and packages by camel, truck, bicycle, messenger afoot, and other mediums.



URUGUAY'S STAMP WHICH
COMMEMORATED THE
PHILATELIC EXHIBITION
IN MONTEVIDEO IN 1927.

Philately has been given postal recognition by governments at various times. When national and international stamp exhibitions and congresses are held, particularly in European countries, commemoratives are apt to appear. Nearly every recent year has seen such stamps issued.

Uncle Sam denied American collectors' request for such special adhesives when the first great interna-

tional philatelic exhibition after the World War was staged, in New York in 1926. He did, however, set up a temporary post office and stamp-printing bureau in the same building in which the world's rare stamps were on display, and here his clerks ran off special sheets—twenty-five stamps to a sheet—of the White Plains 2c commemorative. Inscribed in red in the margin of each sheet was “International Philatelic Exhibition, Oct. 16th to 23rd, 1926” and the name of the city. These sheets today are highly prized by collectors.

Chapter Eleven

UNCLE SAM'S POSTAL PAPER

THE United States was the third country to produce stamps. Our first government-issued adhesives appeared in 1847, four years after Brazil's earliest series and seven years after Great Britain had put forth its famous 1p black.

Nine decades have passed since 1840, and during this intervening period approximately 3,600 varieties—something less than 5 per cent of all recognized stamps—have emanated from the United States and its possessions, as chronicled in the current standard catalog. This is an average of forty a year. There have been no postal war-tax, semi-postal or plebiscite adhesives, but stamps of all the other major classifications have been printed with the official sanction of Washington.

The 3,600 varieties include those of the Confederate States; the ones which appeared during American occupation and administration of the Philippines, Cuba, Guam, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone; the provisionals used at the American offices in China; and the envelope, wrapper, and revenue products of continental United States. The privately issued proprietary revenues are not considered, nor are the minor paper and

watermark and perforation varieties of our earlier fiscals.

An analysis of the contents of the Scott listings has led to the compiling of the three tables on page 149. These are, of course, subject to expansion as new United States stamps appear.

CARRIERS' STAMPS

Postal systems were established in several of the American colonies as early as 1676, and the British Parliament in 1710 authorized the British Postmaster-General to appoint deputies in America, and Benjamin Franklin was appointed in 1755.

On July 26, 1775, the Continental Congress determined "that a Postmaster-General be appointed for the United Colonies," and Benjamin Franklin was chosen.] There is a popular misconception that Franklin was our government's first Postmaster-General. The first Postmaster-General after the adoption of the Constitution, however, was Samuel Osgood, who held that portfolio in President Washington's Cabinet.

About 1841 the government's charges for forwarding mail were based on distances. Two classes of carriers developed. One comprised private individuals who began transporting letters at rates lower than those fixed by the government. The other class was made up of authorized Federal postal employees—sometimes the letter-carriers, and now and then a postmaster.

Stamps were issued by both classes. Today the private carriers' stamps are known as "locals"; and, because they were not sanctioned by the government, they are not listed in the Scott general catalog, but are chronicled by themselves in a special Scott book. The stamps produced by the letter-carriers and the postmasters, however, are recognized as government-authorized (even though not government-issued) postal paper and therefore are listed in the general catalog as "semi-official" issues; they number fewer than a hundred major and minor varieties, the first of which appeared in 1842.

The private carriers operated contrary to law, but many persons took advantage of their service, thus cutting into the government's revenue. Penny postage had been established in England, and the first adhesive stamp issued there, and the people of the United States were agitating for lower rates here.

POSTMASTERS' ISSUES

A person who mailed a letter at a post office where no semi-official adhesives had been prepared had to pay cash to the postmaster, who printed "Paid" on the envelope and sent it forward to destination. Such a system annoyed the public and the postmasters both, and in 1845 the postmaster in Alexandria, Va., prepared a stamp of his own—one with "Alexandria Post Office" inscribed in circular form and with "Paid 5" within

the circle. This stamp, worth today upward of \$7,000, was the first of what are called "Provisional Issues by Postmasters." Postmasters in a few other cities and towns followed the example set in Alexandria, and about fifty major and minor varieties are available, some of them ranking among the rarities.

The postmasters' provisionals are all 5c, 10c, or 20c adhesives, because Congress on March 3, 1845, had reduced rates to 5 cents for a single letter for any distance up to 3,000 miles, and to 10 cents when carried beyond that distance.

Congress on March 3, 1847, provided that "to facilitate the transportation of letters in the mail the Postmaster-General be authorized to prepare postage stamps which, when attached to any letter or packet, shall be evidence of the payment of the postage chargeable on such letter."

So came into existence our country's first general issue—a 5c red-brown and a 10c black, both imperforate, and appropriately carrying portraits of Franklin and Washington.

Our second issue, 1851, also imperforate, was owing to a reduction by Congress of the rates of domestic and foreign postage and to the inferior quality of the first stamps.

A demand for perforation, which makes it easier to separate stamps, led to the third series, in 1857.

The Civil War brought the fourth set. In post

offices throughout the seceding States lay many thousands of stamps which the North desired should not

TABLES SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MAJOR AND MINOR VARIETIES OF THE STAMPS
OF THE UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS

TABLE I

United States stamps (not including the Philippines, Cuba, Guam, Porto Rico, Canal Zone or offices in China). Regular issues only (including those of the Confederate States) but not including either Revenue or Envelope Stamps

Overprints.....	48	Plebiscite.....	0
Air.....	15	Postage Due.....	103
Bisects.....	26	Registration.....	1
Commemorative.....	110	Semi-Postal.....	0
Inverts.....	7	Special Delivery.....	25
Newspaper.....	139	Tête bêche.....	6
Occupation.....	0	War Tax.....	0
Official and Semi-Official.....	229	Military.....	0
Parcel Post.....	21	<i>Total</i>	1,646

TABLE II

United States and Confederate States; and American occupation and administration of the Philippines, Cuba, Guam, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone, and American offices in China. This tabulation does not include revenues and envelopes

Overprints.....	430	Plebiscite.....	0
Air.....	39	Postage Due.....	148
Bisects.....	26	Registration.....	1
Commemorative.....	173	Semi-Postal.....	0
Inverts.....	56	Special Delivery.....	32
Newspaper.....	139	Tête bêche.....	6
Occupation.....	194	War Tax.....	0
Official and Semi-Official.....	337	Military.....	0
Parcel Post.....	21	<i>Total</i>	2,175

TABLE III

United States and Confederate States; American occupation and administration of the Philippines, Cuba, Guam, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone; and American offices in China; U. S. Envelope and revenue stamps. (Revenues do not include the private proprietary issues or the paper varieties)

Overprints.....	653	Plebiscite.....	0
Air.....	40	Postage Due.....	148
Bisects.....	26	Registration.....	1
Commemorative.....	183	Semi-Postal.....	0
Inverts.....	69	Special Delivery.....	32
Newspaper.....	139	Tête bêche.....	6
Occupation.....	194	War Tax.....	0
Official and Semi-Official.....	408	Military.....	0
Parcel Post.....	21	<i>Total</i>	3,578

profit the South. The Federal government declared them invalid for postage, and the Postmaster-General issued a new series, 1861. This retained the same portraits but was decorated with distinctive borders.

Meanwhile the Confederate States' postmasters in various cities began issuing provisionals, and the Confederate government itself put forth a general issue, with portraits of Jefferson Davis and Washington. Nearly 300 major and minor varieties of Confederate stamps are catalogued.

The United States 1861 issue did not give satisfaction, and slight changes in designs were made (1862) in most of the denominations; thus, so far as collectors are concerned, there are two Civil War issues.

Meanwhile Abraham Lincoln had been assassinated, and incorporated in the 1862 series was a 15c black with the Great Emancipator's portrait. That was the hobby's first commemorative stamp.

A desire on the part of the government to safeguard against possible reusing of canceled adhesives was responsible for the next series (1867). Patents to prevent cleaning obliterated stamps had been examined at Washington, and one was selected which caused grill, a term which is described in Chapter Five.

In 1869 it was decided to portray on stamps the development of the carrying of mails, and so came our first pictorials, showing a post horse, a locomotive, and a steamship among the designs. Today collectors re-

gard these as perhaps the most beautiful of our stamps; but the public then, perhaps because it seldom saw the higher values, bicolored, showing the Declaration of Independence, the nation's coat of arms, and Abraham Lincoln, was not satisfied, and in 1870 the Postmaster-General issued a series with "the heads, in profile, of distinguished deceased Americans"—Franklin, Jackson, Washington, Lincoln, Stanton, Jefferson, Clay, Webster, Hamilton, and Perry.

In 1872 the Postmaster-General, as required by law, advertised for bids for supplying stamps for the ensuing four years, and the Continental Bank Note Co. was awarded the contract. The designs and values and colors of the 1870 series, which had been printed by the National Bank Note Co., were continued when the Continental's issue appeared (1873), and apparently there was no difference between the two.

But keen-eyed philatelists soon began to discover, on some of the values, secret marks on the Continental's stamps—curves, dashes, short diagonal lines, shadings, semicircles, white balls. The reason of these identifying marks, which are illustrated in the Scott catalog, was that the Continental desired to distinguish its stamps from those of the National.

What philatelists recognize as a distinct issue appeared (1882) when the contractors decided to deepen the lines of the 1c, 3c, 6c, and 10c of the 1873 set. This process is commonly called reengraving.

In 1876 the birth of our republic, a century previously, was nationally celebrated, and 3c commemorative envelopes were issued.

Meanwhile the current 5c blue, with portrait of Taylor, had not given satisfaction. President Garfield had died. So in 1882 the 5c was reissued, in brown, with Garfield's portrait. This was another commemorative—like the Lincoln stamp, of memorial character.

In 1883 the ordinary letter rate was reduced to 2 cents. A 2c red-brown was issued, Washington being transferred to it from the 3c; and Jackson, who had been on the earlier 2c, was placed on a new 4c green.

Four years later the government decided to change the colors, thus accounting for the 1887 and 1888 stamps. Post Office Department records do not disclose the reasons for the alterations.

In 1889 the Postmaster-General resolved on a complete new set, smaller in size for purposes of economy and convenience, and this series appeared a year later.

John Wanamaker was Postmaster-General in 1892. One of his assistants said in an annual report:

The collecting of stamps is deserving of encouragement, for it tends to the cultivation of artistic tastes and the study of history and geography, especially on the part of the young, by the examination and comparison of stamps of different nations of the world, and to a more accurate knowledge of their postal systems.

The Columbian Exposition was about to be held in Chicago, and the same assistant declared that "the

benefits to accrue to the Exposition from the issue" of a special series of stamps "by constantly drawing it to public attention, are too patent to need elaboration."

So our first extended set of commemoratives appeared, delineating the discovery of America by Columbus. And for the first time Uncle Sam put forth stamp denominations of \$1 and more.

Until now our government's postal issues had been printed by private firms under contracts with the Post Office Department, notwithstanding that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had been preparing our revenue stamps and our money, and in 1894 the Post Office and Treasury Departments made a formal agreement for the Bureau to print the next series (1894). It was decided not to alter the designs of the 1890 set, but merely to add triangles in the upper corners. The 30c and 90c of the 1890 series were discontinued, and to the new set were added 50c, \$1, \$2 and \$5 values.

In 1895 it was discovered that an attempt had been made to counterfeit the 2c, so the 1894 stamps were reissued on watermarked paper. (See the chapter on Watermarks.)

Three years later the government decided to adopt the colors prescribed by the Universal Postal Union for certain denominations—such as blue for foreign letter postage, for example. So the colors of the 1895 series were rearranged, blue displacing brown for the 5c, which prepays postage on an ordinary letter to

certain foreign lands. Observe that the current 5c stamp is blue.

In 1895 the Trans-Mississippi Exposition was held in Omaha; in 1901, the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo; in 1904, the purchase of the Louisiana territory was celebrated; in 1907, the Jamestown Exposition took place in Virginia; in 1909 the acquirement of Alaska and the discovery of the Hudson River were recalled, as was the birth of Abraham Lincoln (1809); in 1912 the Panama-Pacific Exposition was held in San Francisco; in 1920 the landing of the Pilgrims, three centuries earlier, was remembered, and in 1924 the coming of the Huguenots and Walloons (1824); in 1925 the nation did not forget the stirring times of 1775 at Lexington and Concord, and also in 1925 it recalled the arrival of the first Norse-Americans (1825); in 1926 the Sesquicentennial Exposition was held in Philadelphia, in memory of the dawn of our country's freedom.

All these events were postally commemorated, followed in rapid succession by stamps associated with John Ericsson, engineer; the battle of White Plains; Burgoyne's campaign; Washington at Valley Forge; "Molly Pitcher," the Revolutionary War heroine; the discovery of Hawaii; the holding of an international aeronautical conference at Washington; General John Sullivan's campaign against the Iroquois Indians (1779); and Edison's electrical genius.

These many special stamps reflect pictorially and with their inscriptions the history and progress of the land we love. Is it any wonder that philately is both fascinating and informative?

Meanwhile, recurring to the beginning of the present century, the government in 1902 recognized the educational value of stamps by issuing a series inscribed with the names and dates of births and deaths of the men (and one woman, Martha Washington) whose portraits it carried.

A desire for simplicity and uniformity of design was responsible for the 1908 set. Franklin was retained on the 1c and Washington was placed on all the higher values; other portraits were banished. Two years later this series was reissued with a slightly different watermarking, and in 1914 with altered perforation measurements. Two years later watermarked paper was abandoned, so the unwatermarked stamps of that year constitute still another series.

The World War was now in progress. The effects of the conflict on the stamps of our country are set down in another chapter.

President Harding died in office, and a 2c black memorial with his portrait was issued (1923). Our first air stamps had appeared meanwhile (1918). In 1922 a complete new set began to be issued, with portraits of noted men and views of scenic grandeur and simplicity, such as San Francisco's Golden Gate, the

Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and the Lincoln Memorial. Perhaps no more artistic set has graced the nation's philately. To them was added (1925) a 17c black memorial with Woodrow Wilson's portrait, commemorating the passing of the great war President. Lindbergh crossed the Atlantic by plane, and a commemorative 10c appeared (1927); this hero was the first living man with whom a United States stamp has been associated, and incidentally no American has ever been postally honored with his picture on a stamp until after his death.

In 1929 the government began the experiment of overprinting abbreviations of States' names on stocks of denominations from 1c to 10c. Nebraska and Kansas were the first selected. The purpose was to enable the Post Office Department the more readily to identify any stamps which might be stolen in large quantities. For example, should a large supply of the 2c overprinted with Nebraska's name be discovered for sale by private individuals in California, the conclusion would be that such stamps had been stolen somewhere in Nebraska, the only State in which they had been on sale, and the work of apprehending the thieves might, it was thought, become simplified.

OUR OFFICE IN CHINA

While it has long been the practice of some of the larger European powers to issue special stamps for use

on mail deposited at post offices maintained by those governments in certain foreign lands, the United States has had such a "foreign-office" issue only once.

That was in 1919, when sixteen denominations of United States stamps then current were overprinted "Shanghai China" and surcharged with values twice the equivalents of the face values. A newspaper dispatch published at the time explained why Uncle Sam did this. It read:

Owing to the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the United States and China, the Post Office Department has instructed the post office in Shanghai to make a flat charge of two to one for postage stamps when sold in the Chinese equivalent. That is, a one-cent stamp would cost two cents in the Chinese equivalent. When sold for gold the charge would be the same as in the United States.

SHANGHAI

2c

CHINA

In other words, if Chinese silver were offered at the American post office in Shanghai, each of the surcharged stamps would cost twice as much as though gold was given in payment. Five dollars in gold could buy five of the overprinted \$1 stamps, even though each bore a \$2 surcharge; but the same five stamps cost \$10 in Chinese silver currency.

OCCUPATION

The occupation stamps listed in the tables on page 149 were not products of Uncle Sam's participation in the

World War, but were issued in connection with our conflict with Spain.

GUAM

CUBA

PHILIPPINES

1c.
dePESO.

PORTO RICO

United States stamps, overprinted, were in use for a time in Cuba, Guam, the Philippines, and Porto Rico. Cuba became a republic and now issues its own postal paper; the Filipino government was in time accorded its own stamps; Guam and Porto Rico now use Uncle Sam's adhesives. So does Hawaii, where United States occupation issues did not appear.

EARLY ENVELOPES

Reference has been made in this chapter to the envelopes marked "Paid," in which letters were posted before our first stamps appeared. Because such covers are now approximately a century old, persons not versed in philately are apt to believe that the "Paid" envelopes are precious.

As a matter of fact they are virtually without philatelic value. There are a few specialists in United States issues who prize them because they are part of our country's postal history, but the average collector ignores them. Naturally, inasmuch as they do not bear postage stamps, they are not listed in Scott's catalog, nor are places provided for them in the general albums.

CANCELLATIONS

Uncle Sam's record has been so clean, with respect to speculative issues, that his stamps are popular among collectors the world over. Popularity implies demand. The demand for United States adhesives, particularly those of the earlier years, far exceeds the available supply. So in recent times the philatelic values of our country's pioneer stamps have advanced steadily.

The increases have been due in part to the fact that so many American collectors have begun specializing in United States paper. Of the early issues, there are not enough perfect copies remaining to meet the needs of these specialists and other collectors, and so philatelists with money to spend are willing to pay liberally for such specimens, and thus it is inevitable that prices should ascend.

Specialism in United States stamps became so keen a few years ago that the Scott company issued a \$2 catalog called "Specialized United States," and there have been several editions since, with prices revised generally upward. The volume goes more into detail than does the catalog which lists all stamps of all countries, and the beginner-collector who studies the specialized book is at once amazed to discover that color varieties of some stamps, together with the colors and kinds of cancellation marks placed on others, make

those particular copies worth many times the philatelic values attaching to ordinary specimens.

Let us consider, for example, the 3c rose of the second 1861 issue. The general catalog lists only two colors, rose and dull red, each worth 3 cents used. The specialized book informs us that a pale-brown red copy is worth 6 cents; a brown-red one, 10 cents; a dark-brown red one, 50 cents. Off cover the 3c rose is worth 3 cents; on cover, 10 cents.

The value of 3 cents for a used 3c is when the cancellation mark is black, the color normally employed by postmasters. If the cancellation happens to be blue, the stamp's value is 5 cents. If it is ultramarine or brown or red, its value is \$1.25. If the obliterating mark is green, the stamp is worth \$3. If it is olive, the value is \$4.

If the cancellation takes the form of the word "Paid," the stamp is worth 15 cents. If it is a railroad or a steamship cancellation, the copy is valued at \$2.50. The same 3c canceled with the word "Ship" is worth \$3.

So it becomes important for the beginner-collector to be wary about exchanging what apparently are duplicates among his early United States issues. A stamp which the general catalog indicates is worth only a few cents may have a value a hundred times that sum as chronicled in the book published for specialists, for the color or kind of cancellation mark may make a particular stamp more desirable.

UNITED STATES ILLUSTRATIONS

In concluding this chapter on Uncle Sam's postal paper the reader will be interested to know why the present book does not reproduce any of our country's adhesives. The reason is simple. The government forbids it.

So far as collectors have been able to ascertain, the ban is imposed because some national legislator in by-gone days believed that illustrations would make it easier for unscrupulous persons to make counterfeit stamps. Many years ago Congress decreed that pictures of American money should not be published. Unused stamps are equivalent to money, and so the prohibition has been construed as applying to stamps.

The government's policy is ridiculous. The stamps themselves are available, should any person desire to make fraudulent copies. It is not conceivable that counterfeiters would select a published photograph of a stamp when the stamp itself can be had. But the law is on the statute books, to the detriment of philately.

It is permissible to reproduce *borders* of United States stamps if such borders are shown at least four times their original sizes. This concession was made by Congress in recent years as the result of a bill introduced in House and Senate by two of New Jersey's delegates—Representative Ernest R. Ackerman and United States Senator J. S. Frelinghuysen, both ardent collectors.

In forbidding illustrating of United States stamps in their entirety, Uncle Sam is a bit inconsistent. This is so because foreign philatelic magazines containing pictures of United States adhesives are subscribed to by American collectors and are permitted to enter this country. Thus the publishers of stamp literature in the United States are discriminated against. Books and journals in other lands reproduce our stamps and are sent to America through the mails, but the government will not let our own country's publishers make such pictures.

Have you observed, in reading this book, that each illustration of a foreign stamp has what seems to be a white line drawn across it? Such defacement is required by law. It is forbidden also that foreign stamps may be reproduced in colors.

Perhaps the time will come when Congress will permit American publishers to reproduce by picture our own country's stamps if the cuts are defaced. The philatelic press has long been agitating for the privilege, but so far Washington has been adamant.

THE GOVERNMENT COLLECTION

It is not generally known that our government has a collection of its own which contains many thousands of varieties arranged alphabetically, just as in catalog and album, with those of the United States placed first.

If you ever visit Washington, go to the Coin and Medal Hall of the older building of the United States National Museum. There you will find cabinets, each 56 feet 7 inches long, 6 feet 7 inches high, and 2 feet 9 inches wide. In these are hundreds of sliding frames which move in and out readily. On each frame is a display space 22 by 28 inches in area. Within each space are stamps, mounted on white linen paper. Dates of issue, methods of printing, watermarks, perforations, and other information are given, and when the stamps on view are commemoratives the events recalled are recorded.

These assembled stamps of Uncle Sam are under the care and supervision of Mrs. C. L. Manning. Her official title is Philatelist, Division of History, United States National Museum.

"Philatelists who come to Washington," Mrs. Manning suggests, "should take at least one look at the government collection. Even the most advanced specialist will find something to interest him, either in the specimens themselves or in the mounting or suggestion of arrangement."

At the beginning of 1908 the subject of philately at the Museum was illustrated by only a miscellaneous handful of foreign and domestic stamps—about 2,500 in all. In that year a collection of 20,000 was donated, and in 1912 the Post Office Department transferred to the Museum the government's collection of stamps,

stamped envelopes, and post cards of all nations of the world. Since then all issues of all countries belonging to the Universal Postal Union have every year been turned over by the Post Office Department to the Museum, together with copies of all newly issued United States postal paper.

The Museum's collection contains more than 12,000 varieties of precancels, and one section contains more than 2,000 commemoratives.

Chapter Twelve

THE WORLD WAR

Abroad—Philately Follows the Flag

WHEN Woodrow Wilson placed before both Houses of Congress, on January 8, 1918, his historic Fourteen Points as terms upon which Germany might obtain peace, his thoughts certainly were not upon philately. But collectors read between the lines of the President's message and dreamed of new stamps to come.

They were not idle dreams.

Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea—Mr. Wilson said. The Turkish portion of the Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities then under Turkish rule "should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development." An independent Polish state should be erected, to include territories inhabited by Polish populations, and Poland should have access to the sea. Belgium, too, must be evacuated. Others of the great President's terms touched on the future of peoples affected by the World War.

Addressing Congress on February 11, 1918, Mr. Wilson presented principles to be applied in arranging world peace. "Peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were chattels and pawns in a game," he said. Territorial settlements must be made "in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned." All well-defined national aspirations "shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetrating old elements of discord and antagonism."

Collectors, studying what Mr. Wilson demanded of the Central Powers, which soon were to acknowledge military defeat, interpreted his words from the viewpoint of the hobby. How truly they interpreted, we today may judge in the light of what has since taken place.

If you will compare the Scott catalog issued about the time the World War began, with the one which is the most recent edition, you will find in the later volume the names of many governments with which philately was not identified at the time the earlier book appeared. If you will study the geographies and histories which were current early in 1914 you will learn that most of those governments were at that time merely parts of larger world powers. Examination of present-day reference books shows that those same govern-

ments are now either politically independent or have been absorbed by still other world powers.

Know your stamps from 1914 to date, read assiduously of the many changes which have taken place, and you will be able to grasp in your mind the full effect which the four years of warfare and President Wilson's peace pronouncements have had on philately.

It is an imposing list of new names with which he may conjure who has been collecting since prior to 1915—Alaouites, Allenstain, Anatolia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Batum, Belgian East Africa, Carinthia, Castelorizo, Central Lithuania, Corfu, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Eastern Silesia, Estonia, Far Eastern Republic, Fiume, Georgia, Hejaz, Iraq, Jugo-Slavia, Karelia, Kilis, Kuwait, Lebanon, Marienwerder, Memel, Mesopotamia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nejd, North Ingermanland, Oltre Giuba, Palestine, Saar, Siberia, South Russia, Syria, Tanganyika, Thrace, Trans-Jordania, Ukraina, Upper Silesia, Western Ukraina, White Russia.

Whence came all these governments? Who peopled them? Why have some disappeared? Are the existing ones independent today? Are any yet destined to be absorbed by some of the great powers?

To those questions you can find the answers in books which may seem dry. But how much more fascinating is it to possess stamps of the governments mentioned and to appreciate, as you gaze upon those bits of postal paper, that the designs and the inscriptions are

significant of the stirring years which witnessed the many geographical changes? Philately derives its popularity from its intimate association with the day's developments the world over, and the great war was so filled with events of international importance that no other period in the nearly one hundred years of the hobby's history has been so attractive to the collector. No other four consecutive years brought happenings which resulted in such a profusion of new governments, new stamps, new collectors.

The War and Woodrow Wilson's vision altered the maps of four of the continents. Only the Americas escaped—and even Uncle Sam and his neighbors to the north and to the south found it necessary to put forth postal paper to meet arising emergencies.

The phrase "Philately Follows the Flag" has been attributed to Fred. J. Melville, a British writer on stamp topics, and it aptly applies to the war-time developments. From out of the lands which armies invaded, stamps came. Conquered peoples were temporarily denied the privilege of using their own national adhesives; they were compelled to employ, instead, stamps prepared for them by the enemy. In time the armies withdrew, taking their stamps with them, and the liberated peoples issued new ones. Or perhaps the captured country was never evacuated by the enemy and the subjugated inhabitants were compelled to prepare new stamps under the supervision of the con-

querors. Empires were carved into republics. Kings lost their crowns and were superseded by presidents. Colonies were lost and won. Mandate countries were created. Land was transferred, under the terms of peace, from one government to another. Republics voluntarily surrendered their own national entities and merged into federations. Kingdoms did the same.

Is it any wonder that the geographies of 1914 are now out of date?

And so it is important for you boys and girls who are today beginning to become interested in philately to know something of the drama of the stamps of the World War. When you come to realize how definitely the postal adhesive is linked with the fall of the German, Austrian, and Turkish empires, you will perhaps decide that the true joy in assembling stamps lies in the fascination of the stories behind today's new ones as they appear.

Just as the events of the war and in the period of peace negotiations foreshadowed fresh postal issues, so today it is possible to read newspaper dispatches from foreign cities and interpret them for yourselves in terms of possible new stamps. Study a story cabled or wirelessly from London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, Leningrad, Cairo, Tokio, Buenos Aires, and try to visualize whether the situation described should result in stamps. You will be amazed at the number of times you will guess right!

But let us get back to the days of 1914, and follow through the war events and the peace treaties, and learn what was produced for collectors today to covet, and why certain countries were born and why others disappeared. Before us is a postal kaleidoscope which is as mystifying as it is colorful. The war and the treaties brought literally thousands of new stamps. Philately follows the flag, and if we would follow philately we in turn must follow the flag—be the emblem British, French, German, Austrian, Belgian, Bulgarian, Italian, Finnish, Rumanian, Russian, Polish, Greek, or other nationality.

1914

Emperor William had hardly unsheathed his sword when this new chapter in philately's story began to unfold. The war was begun in early August, and it left its postal imprint before the month had closed.

Germany's Pacific possession, Samoa, was occupied by the British on August 29th, and German Samoa stamps were confiscated and overprinted "G. R. I." (*Georgius Rex Imperator*—King George, Emperor).

G.R.I.

Under the treaty of peace Germany surrendered her colonial outposts, and on December 17, 1920, the League of Nations placed Samoa under British mandate in the right of New Zealand. Stamps of New Zealand

were overprinted "Samoa" and used from late in 1914 through ensuing years, and the mandate colony

SAMOA.

was given a series of definitives in 1921.

Togo, a German colony in Africa, capitulated to British and French forces in August, and "Togo Anglo-

TOGO

Anglo-French

Occupation

French Occupation" and "Togo Occupation franco-anglaise" were overprinted on seized Togo adhesives. Germans in Togo took current stamps inland and buried them in scattered places, but they were un-

TOGO

Occupation

franco anglaise

earthed by natives and given to the occupying authorities for overprinting. On September 30, 1920, Togo was divided between France and England. The area allotted to Great Britain was attached to the adjacent Gold Coast. Togo definitives of French imprint appeared in 1924, two years after a mandate had been awarded by the League of Nations.

Meanwhile German troops had invaded Belgium, and before the close of 1914 the people in a part of the

Belgien

tiny kingdom were compelled to use German stamps overprinted "Belgien" (Belgium). The turn of the

military tide swept the invaders from Belgium subsequently and these occupation adhesives went out of use.

1915

In this year the Cameroons, another German possession in Africa, suffered the fate of Togo. After its capture by the British and French, the German colonial stamps were overprinted by the British, "C. E. F."

C. E. F.

(Cameroons Expeditionary Forces); and, by the French, "Cameroun Occupation Française." Subsequently the invaded terrain was divided. Britain attached its share to Nigeria. France declared its portion an

CAMEROUN
Occupation
Française

autonomous territory and under the Treaty of Versailles it was placed under French mandate, and in 1925 definitives of French origin appeared, with the name "Cameroun" inscribed.

In Asia the British were at grips with the Turks, and in the course of this activity the English for a time controlled the Persian port Bushire, and "Bushire Under British Occupation" was overprinted on Persian stamps.

Meanwhile German troops were advancing into Russia. German stamps were taken along and given

significant overprints—first, “Postgebiet Ob. Ost,” for use in Suwalki, Vilna, Kovno, and Courland, and which

**Postgebiet
Ob. Ost**

are now listed under Lithuania in the standard catalog; and second, “Russisch-Polen,” for use in Poland.

1916

Another German colony on the “Dark Continent” was lost when the British, Belgians, and Portuguese

N. F.

G. E. A.

invaded German East Africa. Various overprints on stamps of Nyasaland Protectorate, East Africa and Uganda, Kenya, Congo, and Lourenzo Marques, tell the story. One is “N. F.” (Nyasaland Forces). Another is “G. E. A.” (German East Africa), which a



KIONGA



TANGANYIKA

philatelic wag said meant Got 'Em Again! Like Gaul, German East Africa was divided into three parts. Britain's share is now called Tanganyika, a mandate colony where definitives appeared in 1922. Belgium's became Belgian East Africa. Portugal's was origi-

nally called Kionga, of which Portugal was, under the Treaty of Versailles, called "the original and rightful owner," and Kionga was merged with Portuguese East Africa. Thus German East Africa disappeared, Kionga was born and died, and Tanganyika and Belgian East Africa came into existence.

In this same year other troops were advancing, with philatelic developments. The Austrians invaded Serbia,

SERBIEN

and Bosnian stamps overprinted "Serbien" appeared. Germany occupied part of France, and German adhesives were overprinted. Bulgarian forces entered Rumania, with the same result.

Nauru, formerly belonging to Germany, meanwhile had been made a British colony in its own right, and

NAURU

its first stamps appeared in 1920. It had surrendered to the Australian forces in 1914. In 1919 Britain, Australia, and New Zealand agreed among themselves to administer the island, and the League of Nations in 1920 conferred a mandate to the British Empire. Four years later definitives appeared.

That part of Turkey which was Arabia is today

called Hejaz. On June 5, 1916, Hussein, an Arabian, raised the standard of revolt against Turkey, after Britain had given him a guaranty of autonomy in the event that his rebellion should be successful, and in November Hussein proclaimed himself king—and Hejaz's first stamps appeared. In 1925 Hejaz ceased to exist as a kingdom by itself, under pressure by Ibn Saud, another Arabian warrior, and in 1927 Hejaz was merged with Nejd, over both of which lands Ibn Saud proclaimed himself ruler, with Great Britain recognizing by treaty the independence of the merged monarchies.

1917

Both the Germans and the Austrians invaded Rumania, with occupation stamps appearing.



FINLAND'S FIRST STAMP
AS A REPUBLIC

By now Russia had begun to disintegrate. President Wilson was about to tell Congress that well-defined national aspirations "shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction." Perhaps Finland, a grand duchy of the Russian Empire, anticipated his thoughts, for on December 6, 1917, one month and two days before Mr.

Wilson spoke, Finland proclaimed its independence and issued its first stamps as a republic.

1918

A deluge of war stamps descended in this year, caused in part by Austrian occupation of Italy, Italian invasion of Austria, German occupation of Russian terrain which was to become Estonia, and British rule over parts of Turkey. The period was made notable by the birth of new nations, inspired by the American President's utterances or following the collapse of the Central Powers.

SOME REPUBLICS' FIRST DEFINITIVES



LITHUANIA



ESTONIA



POLAND



GERMANY

In February Lithuania and Estonia, parts of Russia, declared their independence and became republics. In November Emperor William abdicated, and Germany

became a republic on the 9th; and Poland, part of Russia, on the same date; followed by Austria on the 12th and Hungary on the 16th. Two days later Latvia, also a part of Russia, proclaimed its liberty. Meanwhile Czechoslovakia had, on November 14th, become



FIRST STAMP OF LATVIA
AS A REPUBLIC



FIRST STAMP OF CZECHO-
SLOVAKIA AS A REPUBLIC

a republic, this new land comprising Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, and a part of Silesia—terrain most of which had been within the now-vanished Austro-Hungarian Empire.

After the collapse of Austria and Hungary the southern Slavs proclaimed their independence, and



JUGO-SLAVIA'S FIRST
DEFINITIVE

Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia formed a new nation—Jugo-Slavia, “Jugo” being significant of “Southern.” Montenegro joined this group subsequently. The new government’s first ministry met on December 29th.

So disappeared Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, as distinctive stamp-issuing countries. And the Serbians, absorbed in Jugo-Slavia, now have access to a sea, the Mediterranean—as President Wilson had foreordained.

All of the newly formed powers immediately issued stamps, although Germany's first republican issue did not appear until early in 1919.

The year 1918 brought other new names to philately—Azerbaijan, Fiume, Iraq, Mesopotamia, Palestine, South Russia, Ukraina, and Western Ukraina. Let us see why.

Azerbaijan before the war was a Turkish province. Invasion by Allied troops wrested it from Ottoman control, as occupation stamps of 1918 show. Defini-



AZERBAIJAN'S FIRST
STAMP



AZERBAIJAN'S FIRST
SOVIET ADHESIVE

tives issued in 1919 are significant of its birth as a national republic, these preceding the formal declaration of independence made in April of 1920. In 1922 stamps were issued which indicate that Azerbaijan had become a Soviet republic allied with Russia. And later Azerbaijan disappeared as a distinctive stamp-issuing

land. Why? Because it joined with Armenia and Georgia in forming the government known as the Trans-Caucasian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Fiume was a port of the former Hungary. Both Italy and Jugo-Slavia claimed it, and each issued



22 Febb. 1924

ITALIAN ANNEXATION OF
FIUME

stamps. In January, 1924, Fiume went to Italy after Italy and Jugo-Slavia had settled their dispute, and in February Italy issued *annessione* (annexation) commemoratives. Now Italian adhesives are used at the port, and Fiume no longer issues stamps.

Iraq and Mesopotamia are one and the same—a land which was a part of Turkey before the war. In the third year of the struggle, Anglo-Indian forces captured

IN BRITISH BAGHDAD OCCUPATION
 $\frac{1}{2}$ An

MESOPOTAMIA'S FIRST
PROVISIONAL



IRAQ'S FIRST DEFINITIVE

Baghdad, and in 1918 "Baghdad" and "In British Occupation" were overprinted on seized Turkish stamps, with "Iraq" substituted for "Baghdad" on a subse-

quent series in the same year. Mesopotamia was freed from the Turks and under the name Iraq was placed under a mandate allotted by the League of Nations to Great Britain, and Iraq's first definitives appeared in 1923. In 1928 Britain and Iraq ratified a special treaty under which the former recognized the latter as an independent kingdom.

South Russia was a short-lived republic which was born and died within a space of three years, as its stamps indicate.

The Ukraine, known to collectors as Ukrainia, is one of the independent republics which have risen out of the empire that was Russia; it has a Soviet form of government and is federated with Soviet Russia.



UKRAINIA'S FIRST
DEFINITIVE

Western Ukrainia comprised Bukovina and eastern Galicia, and its stamps arose from the fact that a "People's Republic" existed there for a few years; there is no longer such a government.

Palestine, the Holy Land, is another country born of the war. Conquered from the Turks by Anglo-Egyptian forces, its first stamps, of occupation char-

acter, are inscribed "E. E. F." (Egyptian Expeditionary Forces). Lord Balfour of England said, on November 2, 1917:



THE FIRST PALESTINE
ADHESIVE

"His Majesty's government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being understood that nothing will be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

Palestine is administered by Great Britain under a mandate conferred by the League of Nations. Its first definitives appeared in 1927.

1919

Although the war was now over, issuing of occupation stamps did not cease at once. Europe was in a state of turmoil. Where the armies of the Central Powers as empires had once been the aggressors, now they found their own homelands invaded. Parts of Hungary were being held by the French and the Serbians; of Germany, by the Poles and the Belgians; of Russia, by the Finns;

of Latvia, by the Russians and the Germans; of Ukrainia, by the Poles; of Western Ukrainia, by the Rumanians; of Turkey, by the French.

The year 1919 brought six names new to collectors—Batum, Cilicia, Georgia, Siberia, Syria, and Thrace.



BATUM'S DEFINITIVE

Batum entered philately by reason of stamps issued during the temporary occupation, by the British, of this Trans-Caucasian province.

Siberia witnessed Allied forces combating the Bolsheviks, with various stamps resulting. (The Far Eastern Republic, which will be mentioned later, has absorbed the Siberia of today.)

Thrace was Bulgarian territory which was occupied first by Allied and then by Greek troops, as separate stamp issues show. Under the peace treaty with Turkey in 1920 part of it was ceded to Greece.

Georgia, formerly part of Russia, established itself as a national republic in 1919, and as a Soviet republic allied with Russia in 1921. In 1922 it joined with Azerbaijan and Armenia in forming the Trans-Caucasian Soviet Socialist Republic and issued its first Soviet stamps in that year.

GEORGIA'S FIRST
DEFINITIVE

Syria and Cilicia must be considered in conjunction with Alaouites (where stamps appeared first in 1925) and Lebanon (where the initial adhesives were in 1924). Before the war Syria was a province of Turkey in Asia. After the French and British forces had invaded the land, a son of a Hejaz king was proclaimed "King of Syria," the Arabians undertaking to establish a monarchy in Syria; this movement accounts for the "Issues of the Arabian Government" stamps which we find listed under Syria, 1920, in the standard catalogue.

The Allied Powers would not consent to a Syrian kingdom, however, but decided, at San Remo on April 25, 1920, to give France a mandate over Syria. Mean-

T. E. O. O. M. F.

while French stamps overprinted "T. E. O." (Occupied Enemy Territory) had been placed in use in Syria in 1919; and after the San Remo decision the overprint was altered to "O. M. F." (French Military Occupation). Various other overprints were used in the ensuing few years.

The League of Nations in 1924 confirmed the San Remo ruling, and France in 1925 accorded Syria its first definitives, which displaced the overprinted provisionals.

Meanwhile, 1919-21, the French had similarly occupied Cilicia and issued overprinted "O. M. F." provisionals. Cilicia has since been merged with Syria and so no longer has its own stamps.

Great Lebanon, which collectors know as Lebanon, is a part of Syria. It was proclaimed a state under

Grand Liban

French mandate, in 1920, but no stamps appeared until 1924. These were French adhesives overprinted "Grand Liban" (Great Lebanon). After the confirmation of the San Remo decision, Lebanon's first definitives appeared, in 1925.

ALAOUITES

Alaouites, another part of Syria, was given the status of an independent state under French mandate after the San Remo arrangement. Its first stamps, French ones overprinted, appeared in 1925, followed by definitives in 1929.

1920

The year 1920, which produced more stamps than any other twelve-month period, brought nearly a score of new philatelic names directly attributable to the war, and to know the background situations is to watch the

map of Europe swiftly alter its borders between countries—with stamps to lure us on.

This was a time of “will of the people” or plebiscite adhesives—in Allenstein, Carinthia, Eastern Silesia, Marienwerder, Memel, Schleswig, Upper Silesia, the fate of all of which, except Carinthia, was shaped by the Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919.

Part of East Prussia, the Allied Powers decreed, should be ceded to Poland, but the people in East Prussia’s southern section, which included Allenstein,

PLEBISCITE

**OLSZTYN
ALLENSTEIN**

were given the privilege of balloting whether they desired union with Poland or with Germany. Hence plebiscite adhesives for Allenstein—German stamps overprinted with “Plébiscite Olsztyn Allenstein”; or with an inscribed oval which included, within its center, “*Traité de Versailles*” (Treaty of Versailles). The plebiscite was held in July, 1920, and the vote favored Germany, and so philatelically Allenstein is but a name of the past.

So it was with Marienwerder. The greater part of West Prussia was awarded to Poland, but the Marienwerder section of West Prussia was privileged to fix its own future through a plebiscite. Definitives and overprinted German stamps each bear the inscription “*Commission Interalliée*” (that is, the Allied Commission

functioning under the Treaty of Versailles). Marienwerder's population, July, 1920, voted to join Germany.

Commission
Interalliée
Marienwerder



MARIENWERDER PLEBI-
SCITE STAMP

“Populi Voluntas” (“the will of the people”) is to be found on Marienwerder's definitives.

Carinthia had for years been a crownland and duchy of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. At the time when Austria and Hungary evolved into republics and Jugo-



CARINTHIAN PLEBISCITE
IMPOSED BY AUSTRIA

Slavia was born, Carinthia had a large Slovene population. Did the majority of the people prefer Austria or Jugo-Slavia as the motherland? A plebiscite was decided upon as the just path to a solution. So appeared two sets of stamps for Carinthia—one, Austrian adhesives overprinted “Karnten Abstimmungr-” (Car-

inthian Plebiscite); the other, Jugo-Slav postal paper overprinted "K. G. C." and an "A" (significant of Carinthian Plebiscite Zone A). The inhabitants voted in favor of Austria and the forces of Jugo-Slavia withdrew—and Carinthia no longer issues stamps.



JUGO-SLAV PLEBISCITE
FOR CARINTHIA

Under the Versailles pact a part of Eastern Silesia (once German terrain) was awarded to Poland. The balance was claimed by both Poland and Czechoslovakia, and so a plebiscite was held, with stamps of both countries overprinted "SO" (*Silesie Oriental*, Oriental, or Eastern, Silesia).

SO
1920

Similarly with Upper Silesia, claimed by Germany and Czechoslovakia, both of which in 1920 and 1921 put forth "will of the people" adhesives in connection with the plebiscite held in March, 1921. The voting favored Germany; but notwithstanding the people's expressed wish the Allied Powers transferred Upper

Silesia to Poland, which in 1921 had occupied the district and itself issued special stamps.



ONE OF UPPER SILESIA'S
PLEBISCITE STAMPS

Memel, a German port on the Baltic Sea, was claimed by Poland. Under the Treaty of Versailles, Memel was detached from Germany and placed under



MEMEL'S FIRST STAMP



MEMEL UNDER LITH-
UANIA OCCUPATION

the control of the Allied Conference of Ambassadors; and during this period French stamps overprinted with the port's name, but with surcharged values in terms of German currency, were in use. Finally, on February 16, 1923, the Conference handed Memel over to Lithuania, with the understanding that Poland should have certain maritime rights. Lithuania promptly occupied Memel, overprinting "Klaipėda" (Memel) on Lithuanian stamps and issuing also definitives with "Klaipėda" inscribed, together with a series commemorating the union.

Schleswig, German terrain, was divided by the Treaty of Versailles into two zones, southern and northern, and plebiscites were held, with stamps in-



A SCHLESWIG PLEBISCITE
ADHESIVE

scribed "Slesvig" and "Plebiscit." The northern zone joined with Denmark and the southern with Germany—and so disappeared as a stamp-issuing government. Denmark in 1920 issued commemoratives in celebration of the acquiring of the northern zone.

Approximately 500 plebiscite stamps have appeared from 1840 to date, and more than 350 of these were issued in 1920, due to the foregoing developments. National aspirations should be considered, President Wilson had said.

The same year brought other new philatelic names—Armenia, Far Eastern Republic, Castellorizo, Central Lithuania, Danzig, North Ingermanland, Saar, Trans-Jordania, and White Russia, some of which have disappeared as present-day stamp-issuing lands.

Armenia, Russian terrain, established itself as a national republic after the Russian revolution and in 1920 issued both provisionals and definitives; toward

the close of the year it adopted a Soviet form of government and in 1921 issued its first Soviet definitives. On March 12, 1922, it joined Azerbaijan and Georgia in organizing the Trans-Caucasian republic already mentioned.



ARMENIA'S FIRST SOVIET
STAMP

The Far Eastern Republic, including part of Siberia, was another result of the collapse of Russia as an empire. It was created in April, 1920, and its first stamps were Russian ones overprinted. Subsequently it merged with Soviet Russia, of which it became an autonomous area, known as the Far Eastern Region, and without its own stamps.

The situation was somewhat the same in White Russia. A republic of that name was set up on January 1, 1919, and ten stamps appeared in 1920. The government was overthrown by the Bolsheviki, and the district, situated between Lithuania and Ruthenia, is now affiliated with Soviet Russia and uses the latter's stamps.

Castellorizo was a Turkish island in southwest Asia Minor. During the second year of the war French

naval forces occupied it as a base of operations—hence the overprints, on French stamps, “B. N. F.” (French Naval Base) and “O. N. F.” (French Naval Occupation). Under the treaty of peace with Turkey, May 11,



ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF
CASTELLORIZO

1920, Turkey ceded the island to Italy—and so, 1922, we find Italian stamps overprinted “Castelrosso”; and, 1923, definitives inscribed “Occupazione Italiana” (Italian Occupation) and bearing a map showing Asia Minor and Castellorizo.



CENTRAL LITHUANIA'S
FIRST STAMP

Central Lithuania entered philatelic nomenclature when a Polish general, Zeligowski, invaded Lithuania and issued stamps. At first these were chronicled as “Polish occupation of Lithuania” adhesives, but it was learned that a definite government had been created, with Central Lithuania (*Srodkowa Litwa*) as its name. The territory is now part of Poland, although

the ownership is being disputed by Lithuania before the League of Nations, as the city of Vilna is included.

Danzig, once the capital of Germany's West Prussia,

Danzig

was, with surrounding territory, established as a Free State by the Allied Powers under the Treaty of Versailles and was placed under the protection of the



DANZIG'S FIRST
DEFINITIVE

League of Nations, and the first stamps were German ones overprinted with the city's name, these being followed by definitives inscribed "Freie Stadt" (Free State). Since January 1, 1922, its customs regulations have been administered by Poland. This assures Poland a corridor to the Baltic, and a seaport. Do you recall President Wilson's declaration, in his Fourteen Points, that Poland should have access to the sea?

North Ingermanland—identified on its stamps as *Pohjois Inkeri* (Northern Ingria)—was a Baltic port once belonging to Finland. The fortunes of an earlier war transferred Ingria to Russia. It passed to Sweden and then back to Russia. In 1920 Finnish forces sent forth troops and captured Ingria and set up a govern-

ment whose stamps brought the situation to the attention of collectors. The port now belongs to and uses the stamps of Finland.



NORTH INGERMANLAND'S
FIRST STAMP

Saar, under the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, was placed under a governing commission of the League of Nations,

Saar

to be administered for fifteen years. The period will expire in 1934, when, unless the Allied Powers meanwhile alter their original plan, a plebiscite will be held



SAAR'S FIRST DEFINITIVE

among the inhabitants of this world-famous mining district which once belonged to Germany. The people will be called upon to decide whether they prefer union with Germany, with France, or to continue under the League of Nations. The values of Saar's first stamps

were expressed in terms of German currency, but subsequently French influence prevailed and in 1921 the district's stamps were inscribed in French monetary denominations.

Trans-Jordania, under the same mandate which Great Britain exercises over Palestine, lies across (*trans*) the Jordan from Palestine. A post office was set up



TRANS-JORDANIA'S FIRST
DEFINITIVE

there in 1920, under civil administration, and Palestine stamps were overprinted with an Arabic inscription meaning "Eastern Jordan." In April, 1923, Great Britain, with the approval of the League of Nations, recognized Trans-Jordan (called Trans-Jordania in the standard catalog) as an independent state; hence the land's liberation commemorative issue in May of that year—Palestine adhesives overprinted, in Arabic, with an inscription including "Arab Government of the East, Souvenir of Independence." The first definitives appeared in 1927.

1921

Three names new to the hobby appeared in this year—Anatolia, Kilis, and Tanganyika.

Anatolia is part of Turkey in Asia, and here a nationalist government was set up, with Turkish stamps overprinted *Osmanali Postalari*, 1336 (Turkish Post, 1920) in Turkish.

In Armenia a troublesome post-war situation caused thousands of persons to seek refuge in Syria. They



THE KILIS ISSUE OF
SYRIA

concentrated in the Syrian district of Kilis, and there were not sufficient French-imposed Syrian stamps to meet their demands. So a curious 1-piastre violet adhesive was hurriedly improvised and was in use until Syrian stamps could be taken to Kilis. This temporary label will be found in the catalog under Syria.

Tanganyika's origin has already been told (see the 1916 section).



THE FIRST STAMP OF
RUSSIA AS A SOVIET
REPUBLIC

196

Stamps

The year 1921 was notable also because the first stamps of Russia as a republic appeared.

1922

This year brought Belgian East Africa and Karelia, resulting from war-time conditions.

How Belgian East Africa came into existence has already been related (see the 1916 section).

Karelia is a district which lay in southeastern Finland. It was long under control of the Russian Bol-



ONE OF KARELIA'S ONLY
SERIES OF DEFINITIVES

sheviki. In 1922 the Finns drove them out, and for a limited period the Karelians, a branch of the Finnish race, were permitted to have distinctive stamps. Karelia is now one of the autonomous republics affiliated with Soviet Russia.

1923

Iraq, Corfu, Kuwait, Saseno, and South West Africa were the newcomers in this year.

The story of Iraq (Mesopotamia) has already been set down (see the 1918 section).

Although nearly five years had now passed since the

dawn of peace officially, Italy and Greece had certain mutual problems involving disagreement, and in 1923 Italian forces bombarded and for a time occupied the Greek Ionian island called Corfu. While in possession

CORFU

Italy issued two sets of stamps, one comprising Italian adhesives overprinted with the island's name, the other being Italian stamps overprinted "Corfu" and surcharged new values in terms of Greek currency.

Kuwait, sometimes spelled Koweit, is a Persian Gulf town formerly of Asiatic Turkey. War-time developments influenced the sheik who ruled Kuwait to make arrangements with Great Britain, which desired control of the town because of its excellent harbor. Stamps of

KUWAIT

India overprinted "Kuwait" in 1923 are significant of the British sphere of influence. The town is now part of Iraq.

Saseno is an island at the entrance of the Bay of Avlona, Albania. History tells how unsettled was Albania's political situation as a result of the World

SASENO

War, and during the uncertainty Italy's post offices in Albania were closed, but for a time Italy was in control of Saseno and issued special stamps there—Italian adhesives overprinted with the island's name.

German South West Africa surrendered to the forces

of the Union of South Africa, a British possession, on July 9, 1915, and under a mandate from the League of

South West Zuid-West

Africa.

Afrika.

Nations, December 17, 1920, is now administered by the Union. Union stamps appropriately overprinted have been in use since 1923.



TURKEY AS A REPUBLIC

Turkey was proclaimed a republic on October 29, 1923, but did not issue its first definitives until 1926.

1924

Lebanon and Mongolia first became philatelic names in this year.

How Syria has been divided, with Lebanon as a state, has been recounted (see the 1919 section).



MONGOLIA'S FIRST STAMP

Mongolia, long one of the Chinese outer provinces, has become one of the autonomous republics affiliated with Soviet Russia. It issued its own stamps in 1924 and 1926.

1925

Alaouites, Nejd and Oltre Giuba are the newcomers.

Alaouites is a mandate state which is a part of Syria, as told in the 1919 section.

How Hejaz was merged with Nejd in 1927 has been related in the 1916 section. Ibn Saud, sultan of the Nejd district of the Arabia which existed as part of the Turkish empire, had in 1925 been carrying on warfare against Ali, then king of Hejaz. Ibn Saud overprinted Turkish stamps with an Arabic inscription meaning "1925. Post of the Sultanate of Nejd."

Oltre Giuba (Upper Jiuba, or Jubaland) is a direct result of the war. By agreement arrived at before Italy entered the struggle, Great Britain and France

OLTRE GIUBA

agreed that, should their colonial dominions be augmented at the expense of Germany, Italy should be entitled to "equitable compensations," notably with relation to revision of Italy's African frontiers. After the war it was arranged at the Peace Conference that Italian Somaliland, in Africa, should be enlarged. Jubaland, then a part of British East Africa (now Kenya), was ceded to Italy, and in 1925 "Oltre Giuba"

was overprinted on Italian stamps and placed in circulation in the newly acquired territory.

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In the foregoing, reference has been made only to those new philatelic names arising out of the World War. Since 1914 numerous other stamp-issuing lands have come into existence, such as Andorra, Ascension, Barbuda, Barwani, Cape Juby, Chad, Cyrenaica, Irish Free State, Spanish Western Sahara, Tripolitania, Tanna Touva, and Ubangi, and it is possible that several of these resulted indirectly from the developments of 1914-18.

Any story of all situations behind war stamps would occupy a book of many pages, but the subject should not be dismissed here without recalling that some of the nations issued peace and victory adhesives after the



NEW ZEALAND VICTORY
STAMP



JAPANESE PEACE STAMP

Central Powers had capitulated; and that during the struggle there were tax, Red Cross, and commemo-

rative adhesives which were indicative of the stirring times.

Many governments were compelled to raise postal rates to help finance their participation in the war.

WAR

STAMP

Sometimes this emergency was met by placing surcharges on current stamps. In other lands, new stamps appeared, or the inscription "War" or "War Tax" or "War Stamp" was overprinted on adhesives already being used. The United States, raising the ordinary letter rate from two cents to three, did neither, but printed great quantities of the 3c violet—with what effect will be told in the next chapter. And countries at war were not alone affected, for Switzerland and other neutral nations found their governmental expenses mounting and increased their postal rates, with new stamps resulting.



A FRENCH COLONIAL RED
CROSS STAMP—NEW
CALEDONIA

Red Cross workers labored as never before at their humanitarian tasks, and special Red Cross adhesives were issued, notably by most of the French colonies, to raise money for supplies, transportation, and other needs.

Of the war-time commemoratives perhaps the most significant were three issued by Bosnia and Herzegovina. They are inscribed "28 Juni 1914." It was on June 28, 1914, that the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife (whose portraits are shown on one of the three stamps) were assassinated—the spark which started the World War conflagration a few weeks later.

British Honduras, Japan, New Zealand, Siam, Switzerland, Uruguay, and the United States were



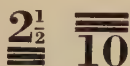
A SWISS PEACE ADHESIVE

among the countries to issue peace or victory stamps after the armistice had come on November 11, 1918.

As has been shown, in the period of reconstruction literally thousands of new adhesives appeared in foreign lands, occasioned by the terms of the peace treaties. There were hundreds of other stamps issued because of economic conditions. In some countries the standard monetary units depreciated in value, as compared with the United States dollar and the British pound. This was notably so in France, Germany, Russia, Poland, Danzig, and a few other European lands.

Consequently, postal rates had to be altered repeatedly, often within a week's time. Each change of

rates caused current stamps to be surcharged with new denominations to accommodate the new schedule, and these provisionals sometimes gave way to definitives, which in turn were surcharged when rates were altered anew.



HOW SOME STAMPS WERE
SURCHARGED WHEN POS-
TAL RATES WERE RAISED

This situation accounts for the many surcharges listed, in the Scott catalog, in the years immediately following the war. In several countries there were



GERMANY—I,000,000
MARKS

stamps issued in denominations which were millions of times as much as the values which identified the same countries' adhesives before the war. In some lands a decade passed before the currency was stabilized and the deluge of surcharges ceased.

Meanwhile, what philatelic effects were being experienced at home? Did war stamps appear in the United States? Why were certain Anglo-American peace adhesives abandoned? What was the reason for forbidding importation and exportation of stamps

except by licensed dealers? How was Germany's dye monopoly circumvented? Why was the camera substituted for the engraved plate at Washington? What caused \$2 and \$5 postal paper to be restored?

To answer these questions is to outline America's participation in World War philately—a story of fascinating interest to beginning and adult collectors alike. Telling it requires a chapter by itself.

Chapter Thirteen

THE WORLD WAR

At Home—Spies and Dyes

UNCLE SAM did not issue occupation or Red Cross or war tax adhesives during the great conflict. Philately did not follow the Stars and Stripes overseas. The struggle brought special stamps from Washington, nevertheless, among them the documentary and proprietary and wine revenues, some of which continued in use for years afterward.

It costs money to wage war. The people have to pay higher taxes, thus contributing revenue. Hence the word "revenue" as applied to stamps.

Scarcely had our country become associated with the Allied Powers fighting against Germany, than our Congress enacted legislation placing taxes on various documents, narcotics, wines and cordials, and such things.

If a person paid an extra cent for a certain article purchased at a drug store, that cent did not go to the store's owner, but to the government. A 1c revenue stamp placed on the article represented the amount of tax on it. Thus when a hundred million persons each paid one cent extra, this brought a million dollars in

additional revenue into the United States Treasury, to help pay for sending troops abroad, buying supplies, carrying on Liberty-loan campaigns, and similar activities which were necessary during the period of the war.

These fiscal stamps number about 400 major and minor varieties—called in the Scott catalog the eighth, ninth, and tenth issues of our country's revenues. President Wilson told Congress on April 12, 1917, that Uncle Sam's financial credits should be "sustained as far as may be by equitable taxation," and the issuing of revenue stamps was considered "equitable" because it affected the entire people whenever they used the documents and articles taxed.

NEW HIGH VALUES

Not for fifteen years had our country had \$2 and \$5 stamps included in the regular issues. Now German submarines were destroying cargo vessels. Troops and supplies were moving to the Atlantic seaboard for embarkation to Europe. Space in ship and freight car was required for soldiers, food, uniforms, ammunition. And so goods which manufacturers sent by express and freight, but which were not required for war purposes, were being delayed on land and sea.

Therefore shippers began sending their merchandise by mail, and they were often willing to pay first-class, or letter, postage rates in order to get their wares to

destinations quickly. A package might be so heavy as to require twenty 10c stamps or ten 50c stamps.

This heavy use of lower denominations made Uncle Sam decide to issue \$2 and \$5 adhesives once more, and they appeared not long after we entered the war. The plates of the \$2 and \$5 values which had been used in the watermarked 1902 series were brought forth and used, but now the provisionally reissued pair appeared on *unwatermarked* paper. In 1918 these two were displaced by bicolored \$2 and \$5 stamps.

“ONLY THE POSTAL FUNCTION”

In 1917 a bill was introduced in Congress to authorize the issuing of a Red Cross stamp, and at various times the government was urged by private citizens to put forth Boy Scout, Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, Liberty-loan and similar adhesives. Neither Congress nor the Post Office Department acted, however, and the Postmaster-General explained his attitude thus:

This Department has made many special issues of postage stamps, not primarily with a view to their sale to collectors, but to commemorate some important historical or industrial event. The Department has believed that in the long run its stamps would have a better standing with collectors if it adhered to this rule, considering only the postal function of the stamp and not its philatelic phase. I am inclined to think that the collectors as a rule would not favor a great number of special issues. Nor is there any authority of law for devoting proceeds for sales of stamps to the various worthy organizations which have been enumerated.

LETTER RATE ADVANCED

A bill enacted by Congress increased to three cents the postage rate, which had been two cents, on an ordinary letter, and the Post Office Department at once ordered 868,000,000 3c stamps printed to meet the demand.

Heretofore twelve cents had been the combined rate for a special delivery letter (two cents for postage and ten cents for special delivery). With the letter rate advanced, the combination charge now became thirteen cents. And so came another war-time product—our country's first 13c stamp.

COLOR DIFFICULTIES

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in its mighty job of making more than 40,000,000 stamps a day, found its work hampered by reason of the British blockade against Germany. Before the war Germany had been producing most of the world's dyestuffs, together with much of the potash, one of the chemicals necessary in the preparation of certain stamp colors. Now, with these supplies cut off, Uncle Sam had to turn to domestic manufacturers for help. Most of the home-made dyestuffs and chemicals were of inferior quality.

Thus the war brought many color changes in our stamps.

America's dye predicament became so desperate at one time that the British government came to the

rescue by permitting a shipment of color compounds to pass through the blockade, and in this way the Bureau was able to tide over the shortage until domestic supplies could be obtained.

With the use of the home-made compounds it was not possible to print all our stamps in the colors originally selected. The 2c appeared in rose-carmine, dull rose, light rose, pale rose, deep rose-red, crimson-lake, vermilion, and just plain red.

The normal violet could not be maintained for the millions of required 3c stamps, and it is recorded that within one month's time the 3c appeared in dark violet, deep bright violet, light grayish violet, light violet, lavender, bright violet, red-violet, pale violet, deep lilac, etc.

The late Joseph B. Leavy, then philatelist in charge of the Government's stamp collection at the National Museum in Washington, was authority for the statement that the Bureau on March 15, 1918, commenced manufacturing its own typographical ink. It was the process of experimenting, in an effort to provide a standard hue for the 3c and others, which caused the many color variations.

The same problem affected the various higher denominations, and one collector who began specializing in the different shades filled albums with hundreds of varieties.

ENTER, THE CAMERA

Now Uncle Sam made a discovery—one which caused him to employ the camera, for the first time, in stamp-manufacturing.

Our stamps had always been made from engraved plates. As has been explained, the war caused a scarcity of certain ingredients. Among these were pyrites, which contribute to the making of ink. The Bureau officials began to notice that the engraved plates from which the 3c was being printed were becoming worn out faster than they could be replaced. Why? Because the best ink which the government could obtain had in it gritty substances which gradually destroyed the surface of the plates.

Thus a new process had to be employed to meet this contingency.

The engraved-plate method is known to collectors as *recess printing*, for the reason that recesses, or indentations, appear in the plate's surface.

The new process brought into use is called *surface printing*. The plates are of zinc, instead of steel, and are smooth of surface, containing no crevices made by engravers' tools.

In the engraved process, the paper used for the stamps enters the crevices, and thus the design of the finished stamp stands forth slightly in relief.

The impression of a stamp produced from the zinc

plate, on the other hand, is entirely smooth, as the surface of the zinc plate is not touched by engravers' tools but has been prepared, instead, with the use of the camera, by means of which a photograph of each proposed stamp design is transferred to the zinc.

Thus the new process may be termed photo-lithography.

The gritty substances in the ink did not eat into the zinc as they did into steel, and hence zinc plates endured longer. Also, in case of an accident to a zinc plate a new one could be made in a shorter time than could an engraved plate.

Thus do we find in the Scott catalog the "Offset Printing" (or surface printing) 1c, 2c and 3c stamps chronicled under 1919-20.

After the war the camera process was abandoned and Uncle Sam resumed using engraved plates.

With the camera process as many as 1,200,000 stamps were run from a press in an hour's time, and there was the added advantage that the labor of fewer men was required, and that was important when the services of millions of men were essential at the front or in industry.

Today Uncle Sam is not dependent on Germany for the necessary dyestuffs. The war taught American color-makers a lesson. Now nearly all the intermediaries required for dyes are made in this country and

they are equal in shades, strength, and working qualities to the pre-war types once imported from Europe. In a recent year about 92 per cent of the dyes used in the United States were produced by our own manufacturers, and some dyes were even being exported.

VICTORY!

The dawn of peace did not bring an end to this country's stamps attributable to the war. Further revenues appeared, including fiscals placed on playing cards; and there was issued (1919) one of the most notable of our adhesives—the 3c violet symbolical of the triumph over Germany. Its design shows the Goddess of Victory and the flags of the Allied and Associated Powers. And there was another interesting development when Uncle Sam restored the 2c letter rate, thus relieving the people of this postal taxation.

2C ON 3C ENVELOPES

When America entered the war and the 3c charge was imposed on letters, a 3c envelope was added. This was printed in enormous quantities, and at the close of the conflict there were 169,000,000 of these envelopes on hand for which there would be little further use because of the rate reduction.

It was decided to convert these remainders into 2c envelopes. They were so many, however, that it would have been expensive if the government had

directed the postmasters to send them to Washington from all over the country, to be surcharged in the usual way.

So Uncle Sam made special dies, instead, and sent the dies to the postmasters!

These dies were made so as to fit the postmasters' canceling-machines in place of the regular postmark-canceling dies. Thus the postmasters individually converted their stocks of the 3c envelopes into 2c ones. The instructions from Washington explained:

The principal purposes are, first, to conserve, during the prevailing condition of short paper production throughout the country, large quantities of paper which would otherwise be wasted; secondly, to save the Government the cost of manufacture of the many millions of outstanding 3 cent envelopes, which must otherwise be destroyed and become a total loss; and, thirdly, to provide the public with stamped envelopes during the existing shortage, which is due to the unprecedented sale that has followed the restoration of the 2 cent rate of letter postage.

The dies supplied to the postmasters were not all alike, and so appeared about forty major and minor varieties of these envelope stamps, all of which are listed under 1920 in the Scott catalog. A few 1c, 4c, and 5c envelopes were similarly treated, for the shortage of the 2c was acute. Several of the 2c *carmine* envelopes were placed under a die, in error, and became available to collectors and rank among the most valuable of our envelope products.

STAMPS USED FOR CODES

Meanwhile German spies in this country had made use of the postage stamp to communicate military information to Berlin, capital of an enemy country, and how this was done, and what Uncle Sam did to stop it, make a dramatic story.

Let us assume that the United States had planned to send a ship, named the *Star*, with troops from New York, on June 17, 1918, to France, and that German agents, discovering that, desired to let Berlin know about it.

How easy it would be for the agents to use stamps as a code for conveying the information!

A German agent could pose as a stamp dealer in New York and could send, ostensibly to a collector in Berlin, a sheet of stamps presumably on approval. Suppose the sheet contained fifty stamps placed in five horizontal rows of ten each. Let the top row of stamps be those, one each, of Tonga, Reunion, Obock, Orange River Colony, Paraguay, Siam, Haiti, India, Peru, and Sweden; the second row, stamps of Tasmania, Angra, Rumania, Switzerland, Abyssinia, Italy, Liberia, Sudan, France, and Rhodesia; the third row, stamps of Obock again, Mexico, Newfoundland, Ecuador, Wurtemberg, Yca, again Orange River Colony, Russia, Kedah, and Jamaica; the fourth row, stamps of Uruguay, Norway, Eritrea, Spain, Epirus, Venezuela, Egypt, Nicaragua,

Timor, and again Egypt; and the fifth row, stamps of Eritrea again, Nyassa, Fiji, again Obock, again Rumania, Horta, Algeria, Victoria, again Russia, and again Egypt.

If the supposed collector in Berlin were in reality a German government official, and knew that the approval sheet was in code, he could readily read the information transmitted. He would write down the initial letters of the countries represented by the stamps—and he would learn: “Troopship *Star* Sails from New York June Seventeen for Havre.”

Thus fifty stamps, sent abroad as seemingly innocent merchandise, would tell Germany something mighty important, and the U-boat commanders would be instructed to lie in wait for the *Star* and its precious cargo.

In a successful effort to prevent leaks of this character, the War Trade Board placed philately on a war basis, and thereafter it was not permissible to send stamps, American or foreign, either canceled or unused, out of the United States except under Federal supervision and through licensed dealers.

Under this arrangement both incoming and outgoing stamp consignments were held up for examination, with the result that some dealers protested to Washington. It was recognized by loyal American philatelists, however, that the government's purpose was to frustrate what had been discovered to be an ingenious

and dangerous spy system. The American Stamp Dealers' Association held a meeting and decided that philately should sacrifice just as other trades and industries were doing.

So serious did Uncle Sam consider the situation involving the use of codes made with stamps that the problem was taken up with the British government and it was learned that British censors had had to contend earlier with the same form of espionage. The experience of those censors in eradicating this sort of spying was turned over to Washington by Great Britain, and a leading American philatelist was called upon to advise our government in preparing the arrangement under which dealers were licensed.

ENEMY STAMPS

The Trading-with-the-enemy Act of Congress did not mention specifically the importing of unused stamps of enemy countries, but loyal American dealers interpreted this new law to mean that such adhesives should not be brought into the country, and they ceased making such purchases. Why?

Let us suppose that the total face value of a set of German stamps then current was six German marks. That was equivalent, in those days, to about \$1.50 in our money. Suppose that a German dealer purchased, in Berlin, 1,000 sets, at a post office. We will suppose further that throughout the rest of the war those

stamps remained within Germany. In that case it is clear that the money which reached the German postal authorities came only from German sources.

But suppose the German exported the 1,000 sets to a dealer in the United States, and the American dealer paid cash for them. Then the money which reached the German postal officials would come not from German sources, but merely through them indirectly. In reality the \$1,500—the American equivalent of the 6,000 German marks—would leave the United States and be placed at the disposal of the German government.

Did it seem fair, when Uncle Sam needed all his resources for his fight to make the world safe for democracy, thus to turn over to the enemy any money which the enemy could use in the struggle to defeat us? By purchasing unused enemy stamps during the war, therefore, American boys and girls might thus be contributing money to Germany.

So American collectors were advised that it would be a patriotic thing not to make such purchases. Some of the American dealers were warned by their attorneys not to handle unused adhesives of enemy origin, with the result that they were generally withdrawn from sale. The stamps continued to be listed in catalogs, but without prices. Incidentally, in Great Britain and France the enemy stamps were for many months not even chronicled.

In the United States many collectors destroyed all enemy issues, both used and unused.

The publishers of one of the foremost catalogs in Europe announced that it would not list or mention German stamps for years to come, and various British philatelic journals urged that such issues never be chronicled again.

After the Armistice, however, the foreign catalogs, all except one, resumed listing enemy issues, and they were priced once more by the American publishers. For, whatever may have been collectors' attitude during the war, they now recognized that the war stamps of 1914-18 were destined to be of significant historical character.

The bitterness of the conflict has vanished, and the postal paper of the countries which were our enemies have again taken their rightful places in our albums and catalogs. The one reluctant British catalog publisher finally readmitted the German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish stamps, explaining:

"Many things were voiced in the heat of war which have not been maintained in the calmer atmosphere of peace. We feel it wiser to admit that our original position is no longer tenable, than to persist in an attitude which sacrifices part of the value of our catalog as a work of reference. We feel that in reversing our previous attitude we are taking a long step toward the reestablishment of the pre-war condition of things,

when philately knew no frontiers. It seems futile to attempt to make our catalog the perpetual symbol of ill-will between nations."

A DEFERRED PEACE ISSUE

In concluding these two chapters on World War stamps, and particularly the one about Uncle Sam's products, it is interesting to recall that one proposed United States series did *not* appear because of the conflict.

In July, 1914, the Postmaster-General approved designs for 2c and 5c stamps which would have commemorated "the 100th anniversary of peace among English-speaking peoples, 1814-1914," and specifically between Great Britain and the United States.

August brought war. In September the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was directed to suspend work on the issue, and the Postmaster-General rescinded his approval of the stamps. The engraving of the original dies had by then been completed, however, and they were placed in the vaults of the Bureau.

There they are today, "subject to the orders of the Postmaster-General"—and philately is wondering what sometime may be done with them.

Chapter Fourteen

AIR POSTS

AN INCREASINGLY popular branch of specialism is the collecting of air-mail stamps and flown covers. The generally accepted term for this is *aëro-philately*. A suggestion was advanced in England in 1924 by Dr. L. Morel of the *Aëro-Philatelic Club of Great Britain* that the collecting world adopt the compound word *aëro-philosemy*, derived from the Greek *philos*, friend, and *semeion*, impress of a seal. Dr. Morel pointed out that *aëro-philately* was restrictive in meaning, being allied largely with the collecting of air-mail stamps alone, whereas *aëro-philosemy* embraced the true aspirations of the air-stamp specialist—namely, to possess not only the special stamps, but the postmarks, cachets, and kindred cancellations on covers actually flown. The suggestion found little favor, however, either abroad or in the United States, and today one rarely sees *aëro-philosemy* mentioned in the stamp journals.

Whatever the name, Dr. Morel correctly described this branch of the hobby when he said that the air-mail specialist's particular interest is associated with a study of "the historical circumstances, political or

economical, which necessitate the air flight of the cover or card." He explained:

"If the circumstances are commonplace, such as aviation meetings or the exploitation of some main line of traffic, the flown covers are necessarily commonplace. But if they are exceptional, exemplified by such flights as the transatlantic flights, the flown covers attain their real value; they become pages of history, relics, and documents for archives."

A cover flown on the date of the inauguration of a new air-mail route has a higher philatelic value than one which was flown on any succeeding day on the same route—providing, of course, that the first-day cover bears the necessary identifying date in postmark or cachet or both. The volume of mail carried on the initial flight is naturally limited by the plane's capacity; the covers are too few in number to accommodate the demands of collectors the world over. Hence values soar speedily, and seldom do they recede; the exact number of first-day covers is generally known, and so there is no possibility that more will appear in the market. A cover which cost 5 cents to send is apt almost at once to increase 100 per cent or more in value.

A cover flown by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh on the first air-mail journey between fixed termini is infinitely more worth while to the collector than one flown the next day by another pilot traversing the same route.

Incidentally Col. Lindbergh is a philatelist to the ex-

tent that he collects air-mail covers carried on his own notable journeys.

A cover which crossed the Atlantic on the German dirigible *Graf Zeppelin* in 1928 is more prized than is an unused stamp, not on cover, of the set issued by Germany to prepay postage on the mail carried on that historic flight.

On this subject of flown covers, more later.

Before the World War there was no strictly philatelic interest in the airplane, for the excellent reason that there was no such thing as a postage stamp printed specifically for franking letters. There were air covers, some dating back many years, but no special air stamps existed. Today there are approximately 800 varieties, with values ranging from a few cents to as high as \$2,000.

**IDROVOLANTE
NAPOLI—PALERMO—NAPOLI**

Italy was the pioneer in issuing air mail postal paper, and war-time conditions were responsible. On land, space in trains was needed for transporting troops and supplies. On the Mediterranean, Austrian U-boats

**ESPERIMENTO POSTA AEREA
MAGGIO 1917
TORINO-ROMA—ROMA-TORINO**

were sinking vessels. Planes furnished the solution of the problem of conveying mails successfully. On

a 25-centesimo special delivery stamp of Italy was placed an overprint—"Esperimento Posta Aerea Maggio 1917 Torino-Roma—Roma-Torino." A 40c special delivery was overprinted "Idrovolante Napoli-Palermo-Napoli." These inscriptions, unprecedented in character, are significant of the Latin kingdom's emergency method of moving mails—and in the dozen years which followed, nearly sixty countries established routes for carrying, by air, letters and parcels prepaid with specially prepared stamps. Thus aëro-philately came into existence.

Collectors who study, as each one should, the backgrounds of newly issued stamps, know that the first of the two Italian inscriptions means that in May, 1917, an experimental air post was established between Rome and Turin; and that the second overprint indicates that hydro-airplanes were brought into use to convey mail between Naples and Palermo. These two stamps, worth more today in canceled condition on cover than unused, for the reason that relatively few of them were actually flown, were the only two air adhesives issued in 1917.



HUNGARY

Hungary was the second country to provide special air stamps, early in March of 1918. Regular adhesives then currently in use were overprinted "Repülő Posta" (Air Post). Later in the same month Austria set up an air-mail line touching Vienna, Cracow, and Lemberg, with "Flugpost" (Air Post) overprinted on current stamps.

The United States was the fourth country—and Uncle Sam holds the honor of being the first to put forth special air stamps without overprinting.

Late in 1917 the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, a war-time organization, announced in Washington that "the first and obvious use of airplanes in the future lies in the delivery of mail." On the 15th of May, 1918, the Post Office Department inaugurated a regular air-mail service between Washington and New York, with the rate fixed at 24 cents for an ordinary letter. On May 9th Congress had enacted a measure authorizing the printing of a 24c stamp, and two days later President Wilson had signed the bill. A rush order was sent to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a photograph of an airplane was borrowed from the War Department, dies were engraved, transfer rolls were made, plates were prepared, and the stamps were run off and dispatched to post offices in Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

It may be imagined that this was one of the speediest stamp-making jobs ever performed, and so it is not

surprising that there came into existence what is today the rarest air-mail stamp.

The 24c is in carmine and blue. Bicolored stamps make necessary the use of two plates—one for the central design and one for the framework. Some one erred in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and, to the delight of philatelists, at least one sheet of the 24c with the center airplane picture upside down reached the Washington post office, where on the inaugural day of the Washington-New York route people were in line to purchase the new stamp.

The sheet, 100 stamps, escaped the vigilance of the window clerk—but a man in line was wide awake. For \$24, the face value of the sheet, he acquired the only hundred 24c inverts known. This buyer communicated with a Philadelphia stamp dealer, and soon there was spirited bidding for this philatelic prize—\$10,000, then \$12,500. Col. E. H. R. Green, wealthy collector, son of the late “Hetty” Green, offered \$20,000, and the sheet went intact into his possession. Some of the stamps he kept. Others he sold for \$250 each. Today one costs \$2,000, or about 8,333 times its original face value.

If more than one sheet of these inverts was printed, they were detected by the government and destroyed. One is not to be had in canceled condition, of course, as one never prepaid postage on a flown cover.

In July of the same year the Post Office Department

reduced the air-mail rate to 16 cents, and a stamp in that denomination was issued, similar in design to the 24c. This time only a single color, green, was used, so there was no possibility of an invert. Some of the flown 16c covers bear on their backs the rubber-stamped caption "Send a letter by airplane, especially to one 'over there.' It will be a real treat." Thus did Uncle Sam carry on propaganda to popularize the use of the new service, at the same time suggesting that the people back home acquaint the troops fighting in Europe with his novel undertaking.

In December of the same year the rate was again reduced, this time to 6 cents, and an orange adhesive in that denomination appeared.



UNITED STATES

It should be noted that while these three stamps were primarily for use on airplane mail, they were nevertheless valid on packages, special-delivery letters, registered mail, etc., carried through the usual channels. They today fall within what is called the "airplane stamps" classification as distinguished from "air-mail stamps." The latter are those used exclusively on mail carried by air and are not permitted to prepay postage otherwise.

The year 1919 brought air stamps from six more countries — Colombian Republic, Germany, Japan, Newfoundland, Switzerland, and Tunis.

In Colombia "1^{er}. Servicio Postal Aereo," indicative of first air service, and the date June 18 were overprinted on a 2c carmine-rose, and one of these flown covers today brings upward of \$40. Germany's were



GERMANY

two definitives, one showing a winged posthorn and the other an airplane; they were issued in great quantities and are common today. In Japan an air post was established between Tokio and Osaka, and current 1½-sen and 3s stamps were overprinted with an airplane device. Switzerland in the spring and summer



TUNIS

experimented with a service, and a winged propeller was overprinted on a 50-centime. In Tunis a 35c was overprinted with a wing device and the inscription

"Poste Aérienne" for use on a route operated from April, 1919, until the following February.

The most valuable 1919 air-mail stamp is the one which prepaid postage on letters carried by Hawker and McKensie when they set forth from St. Johns, Newfoundland, in May in a biplane, with Ireland as their destination. A Newfoundland 3c stamp was overprinted "First Trans-Atlantic Air Post, April, 1919"



NEWFOUNDLAND

1919"—this date used because the fliers had intended to hop off in that month. After covering 1,200 miles a motor failed and the airplane dropped into the sea



CONGO



CZECHOSLOVAKIA



DANZIG



ESTONIA

and the two men were rescued by a Danish tramp steamship. An American vessel recovered the mail bag, which was carried on to England, and the letters were delivered.

This issue comprised only 200 stamps, of which 18 were destroyed because of overprint errors. Fewer than 100 were flown, the others being sold by the postal authorities but never used for postage. Ten years later these stamps were selling as high as \$850 apiece.

The year 1920 saw air stamps issued for the first time in Congo, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Estonia, Spain, Sweden, and Syria.

Congo inaugurated a route in July between Kinshasha and Stanleyville, and native dwellings and a marine view, with an airplane aloft, are the designs on the definitives issued, with "Service Postal Aérien" as the inscription. Czechoslovakia began a service in August connecting Prague with Paris, London, and Warsaw, and an airplane device was overprinted on current stamps. Danzig utilized Germany's winged posthorn and an airplane for overprints for postage on the initial service. Estonia began carrying mail by air in February between Reval and Helsingfors, and the first triangular-shaped air-post adhesive came into existence—a 5-mark yellow, blue, and black stamp with an airplane pictured and with "Ohu" (Air) as part of the inscription. Spain overprinted "Correo Aereo" on an earlier issue. Sweden in September

established lines between Malmo and Warnemunde, and Stockholm and Copenhagen (Denmark), and "Luftpost" (Air Post) was overprinted on stamps previously in official use. Syria in December inaugurated routes touching points including Aleppo, Alex-



SWEDEN



SYRIA

andretta, Damascus, Palmyra, and "Poste par Avion" in three lines within a square was overprinted on French stamps which earlier had been overprinted



CHINA



LATVIA



LITHUANIA

"O. M. F. Syrie," the latter signifying French military occupation of this mandate territory.

Seven more countries entered the ranks in 1921—China, Cilicia, Latvia, Lithuania, Memel, Netherlands, and Uruguay.



NETHERLANDS



URUGUAY

China, after about a year of experimenting with air mails, issued definitives in July, these, showing a plane above a castle, being used on a line between Peking and Tsinanfu; they were shortly thereafter withdrawn, but reappeared temporarily in later years for postage on flights largely of trial character. Cilicia's issue consisted of French "O. M. F. Cilicie" stamps overprinted "Poste par Avion" within a square, for use between Adana and Aleppo at a time when Turkish forces were in control of a Cilician railroad line. Latvia in July opened a line from Riga to Revel and on into Memel and Königsberg, and triangular air stamps appeared with a plane as the design. Lithuania utilized the winged posthorn and the plane as designs for its first air stamps, rectangular in shape and inscribed "Oro Pastas" (Air Post). Memel in July chose "Flugpost" as the overprint. The air stamps of Netherlands, issued in May for use as supplementary postage on letters carried on planes entering and leaving the country, were definitives in the design of a bird's wing

above waves; they are inscribed "Luchtpost." Uruguay's initial offering comprised an obsolete issue overprinted "Correo Aereo" and an airplane device, put forth in March for use on a route between Montevideo and Rocha.



FRENCH OFFICES IN
MOROCCO



MEXICO



RUSSIA

In 1922 the French Offices in Morocco, together with Mexico and Russia, contributed to aëro-philately for the first time. Morocco set up a service, under French auspices, from Casablanca to Toulouse, and definitives issued in January present an airplane design. Mexico experimented between Mexico City, Guadalajara and Tepic in April, and a 25-centavo air stamp shows an eagle above a harbor. Russia's first, appearing in November, was a 45-ruble, originally in blue and black for ordinary postage, reissued for air-mail use in green and black, with a plane device overprinted.

The year 1923 passed without air stamps emanating from a land which had not previously issued one or more, but in 1924 there were two newcomers—Bolivia and Lebanon.



BOLIVIA

In Bolivia special flights were made touching Sucre, Orura, and La Paz, and the letters carried were franked with some commemoratives, already in use for ordinary postage, which had been issued on the occasion of the republic's National Aviation School being established; this new use converted these commemoratives into air adhesives temporarily. Lebanon's initial series comprised earlier French stamps, already overprinted "Grand Liban" (Lebanon), now newly overprinted "Poste par Avion"; they were used on the Beyrout-Latakia-Bagdad service.

In 1925 seven more countries issued air stamps for the first time. Alaouites, Albania, Denmark, Honduras, Norway, Poland, and Union of South Africa.

Those of Alaouites, another French mandate territory, comprised adhesives overprinted "Avion" and were for use between Latakia and Homs. Albania inaugurated service in May under German supervision and issued definitives, inscribed "Posta Aerore," show-

ing a plane above mountains. Denmark's series presented a plane above a plowman and startled horses and were for use on international routes traversing Europe.



ALBANIA



DENMARK

The most notable of the 1925 air issues was Norway's series, even though it was largely speculative in character. It was printed to help raise funds toward



ONE OF THE AMUNDSEN
NORTH POLE FLIGHT
STAMPS ISSUED BY NOR-
WAY

financing Amundsen's North Pole flight, in May and June. Some of the stamps were actually used on flown covers accompanying the explorer, although obviously they did no essential postal service (the North Pole as yet being without post offices), but the greater part of the stock was disposed of in unused condition to

dealers and thence to collectors, and even the flown covers bearing the stamps are not among the rarities.

Honduras overprinted "Aero Correo" on stamps



POLAND

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

SIAM

which had been issued ten years previously and used

AERO CORREO

them on a route from Tequayalpa to San Pedro Sula and Puerto Cortez. Poland put forth definitives, of airplane design, with "Lotnicza," significant of "Air," inscribed. Union of South Africa's set also was of definitive character, with a monoplane as the design and with the inscriptions "Airpost" and "Lugpost." Siam's series comprises stamps which are quaint pictorially; they show the country's mythical animal, half-man, half-bird, called the "garuda."

The year 1926 brought air adhesives for the first time from Costa Rica, Egypt, Greece, and the Philippines. There had been flown mails in Costa Rica in 1923, when floods caused by rain halted movement of trains, but it was not till June of 1926 that an air line, with a special 20-centimo ultramarine stamp used, was opened

to the Canal Zone. Egypt had used planes to transport mail at various times for twelve years before. In March of 1926 a beautiful dark-violet air stamp, in value of 27 millièmes, appeared for use on letters carried between Cairo and Bagdad, a route which had been in operation about three years. The oddest in appearance



COSTA RICA

of all the air issues are four of Greece, showing a map of southeastern Europe and in many colors—blue, yellow, violet, rose, black, green, light brown and lilac. The Greek inscription means “Aërial Postal Com-



EGYPT

munication—Italy—Greece—Turkey.” They were for use, in addition to ordinary stamps of Italy, Greece, or Turkey, on the Brindisi-Athens-Constantinople route, and through their sale the company operating the service was aided in financing the mail-carrying. The 2-drachma went on postal cards, the 3d on newspapers,

the 5d on letters, and the 10d on registered mail. For the reason that the money did not go to the Greek postal administration the stamps were for several years refused admittance to the Scott catalog. Eventually the situation changed, the stamps were permitted to do postal duty by themselves, and then philately



GREECE

gave them recognition. The Filipino products are both air and commemorative stamps. Two Spanish aviators, Gallarza and Loriga, had completed a flight from Spain to the Philippines, and fifteen current Filipino adhesives were given an overprint including the wordings "Air Mail" and "Madrid-Manila" and the date 1926, on May 13. The issue was frankly speculative, yet the stamps sold like hot cakes and today bring prices ranging from \$2 to \$65. Some of them did actual postal duty through having franked mail which Gallarza carried by air, on the date of issue, from Aparu to Manila.

Postal rates having been readjusted in the United States, Uncle Sam put forth air definitives, in 1926,

in values of 10c, 15c, and 20c, the design being a map of the country, with two planes aloft.

Five countries issued flight adhesives in 1927 for the first time—Brazil, Cuba, France, Persia, and Peru. In March a German company inaugurated a route tapping Porto Alegre, Pelotas, and Rio Grande, in Brazil, and Brazilian officials of 1923 were overprinted

SERVICIO AEREO

“Servicio Aereo” and new values. In October the Pan-American Airways, Inc., started a daily mail service



CUBA

between Havana, Cuba, and Key West, Fla., and in November appeared a blue stamp, 5 centavo, showing an airplane above Havana Harbor, with Morro Castle in the background. France had been carrying mail by

Poste Aérienne

air since 1919, but did not issue special stamps until the spring of 1927, when an international exposition of aviation and navigation was held at Marseilles. Current 2-franc and 5fr adhesives were overprinted with an airplane device and “Poste Aérienne” and a few were used on letters flown from Marseilles to

Algiers. The same French wording was used overprinted on Persia's regular stamps, which, thus treated, prepaid postage on an air route from Teheran to Pahlevi, beginning in February, 1927. In December Peru inaugurated service between Lima and Iquitos, and a 1924 50-centavo violet was overprinted "Servicio Aereo."

Possibly the most notable of air stamps was Uncle Sam's 10c deep blue which the Post Office Department and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing rushed through to completion immediately after Charles A. Lindbergh made his memorable flight from New York to Paris. It is inscribed "Lindbergh" and shows a picture of his famous plane *Spirit of St. Louis*. This 1927 issue was put forth purposely to commemorate his achievement, and he was the first living American to see his name on postal paper. The stamp went into regular use, supplementing the 10c of 1926.



ARGENTINA

In 1928 there were ten newcomers—Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, Dutch

Indies, Iceland, Malta, Rumania, and Saar. In Argentina mail-carrying by plane had been going on since 1912, but the first special stamps came when trans-Atlantic service was begun—Buenos Aires, Argentina, to Toulouse, France—in 1928, the values scaling from 5 centavos to 3.60 pesos; the designs include the globe with South America and western Europe mapped on it. Bulgaria inaugurated a route tapping Sofia, Roussa, and Varna late in 1927, and subsequently some earlier stamps were overprinted with an airplane device. In Canada air-mail-carrying had been going on for years, with semi-official stamps used for which the govern-



CANADA

ment did not receive any revenue. In November, 1928, appeared what some collectors consider philately's most artistic air adhesive—a 5c olive brown, pictured herewith. Chile opened a line from Valparaiso to Santiago in 1927 and unauthorized stamps were in use, put forth by commercial interests. The first legally-issued ones were in 1928—current adhesives overprinted "Correo Aereo" and an airplane device and surcharged with new values. Dominican Republic's initial air stamp was a 10-centavo ultramarine

one, in map design, for use on routes to Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, and San Domingo. The Dutch Indies flight adhesives were current stamps overprinted with an airplane device and surcharged with new values. Iceland in June experimented with a route from Reykjebik, Iceland, to Stockholm, Sweden, and overprinted a



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

10-ore carmine with an airplane device. Malta overprinted the current 6-penny red and violet with the inscription "Air Mail" for use on a weekly service to Iraq, Egypt, and Persia, it being required that this special adhesive be employed on mail so carried. Rumania's first issue comprised definitives showing a plane with the postal aviator's name inscribed. His name, Craiu, was misprinted and appears on the stamps as "C-RAIU," to the amusement of collectors. Saar's also are definitives with airplane design.

Uncle Sam in 1928 reduced his airpost rate to 5 cents for an ordinary letter and issued a stamp, in red and blue, showing an aviator's beacon light on a Rocky Mountain top.

In 1929 air stamps appeared for the first time in Australia, the Canal Zone, Ecuador, Honduras, Libia,

Stamps

Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Tangier (Spanish Offices in Morocco), and a few other countries. The two Americas were by now covered by a network of air lines and it was only a question of time before flight adhesives would be in use in all the lands from Newfoundland to



RUMANIA



SAAR



PANAMA

Cape Horn—thanks largely to Uncle Sam's initiative and vision as exemplified by Presidents Coolidge and Hoover and by Harry S. New, who was Postmaster-General in the Coolidge Administration.

COSTA RICA'S LINDBERGH
COMMEMORATIVE

Certain stamps of interest have appeared which, while they did not do postal duty, are nevertheless a

part of aëro-philately. Notable among these are the ones which Costa Rica and Panama issued in com-



PANAMA'S LINDBERGH
COMMEMORATIVE

memoration of Lindbergh's good-will flight to Pan-American countries early in 1928. The Costa Rican stamp is particularly significant. Study the design, illustrated herewith. What do we find? First, on the original stamp (of 1923 issue), Columbus, who made the voyage by water, and the ship which brought him; next, the name of Lindbergh, whose voyage was by air, and a craft such as he journeyed in. Are not history



RUSSIA'S AIR-CONGRESS
COMMEMORATIVE

and romance depicted by such a philatelic example?

Cuba also honored Lindbergh by overprinting its 5-centavo air stamp of 1927 with his name and the

date, "Febrero" (February), 1928, when the Yankee pilot arrived there on his good-will flight, and gave the issue a new color—carmine in place of blue. This stamp did postal duty.

On the occasion of an international air congress in Russia in 1927 the Soviet postal administration issued bicolored commemoratives, which also did postal duty.

Stamps which took a 6,000-mile journey by air were



ONE OF THE "ZEPPELIN"
STAMPS USED ON MAIL
WHICH CROSSED THE AT-
LANTIC

issued in 1928 by Germany for prepaying postage on mail carried on the dirigible *Graf Zeppelin*. The giant craft, with passengers, freight, and bags of letters and post cards, left Friedrichshafen, Germany, on October 11th and arrived about 112 hours later at Lakehurst, N. J. Its mail comprised about 40,000 post cards, each franked with a special 2-mark ultramarine adhesive and 30,000 letters each bearing a 4-mark brown. These covers are worth from \$1.25 upward to \$3.50. On the return journey the dirigible carried 101,583 pieces of mail. These were prepaid with ordinary United States stamps, but the covers, nevertheless, have unusual philatelic value because prized by specialists.

There have been other notable flights which have resulted in special stamps—Alcock and Brown across the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland in 1919; de Pinedo's unsuccessful effort to make a non-stop air journey from Newfoundland to Rome in 1927; and the London-Orient venture from Great Britain to the Philippines, in 1928, by British aviators.



A TYPICAL FIRST-FLIGHT CACHET

It would cost a collector literally thousands of dollars to assemble all these air issues within the covers of one album. If he succeeded in doing so, he would be making a good investment, unquestionably. First-flight covers are becoming more valuable all the time. This is due partly to the fact that aëro-philatelists are increasing in numbers. This makes the demand greater, particularly for the earlier covers, the supplies of which are, of course, limited.

When the President of the United States advanced Third Assistant Postmaster-General Warren Irving Glover to the post of Second Assistant, Mr. Glover's new direct contact with philatelists was with relation to the air-mail service especially. One of his first acts was to arrange for the providing of cachets, or special identifying marks, for mail carried on all first-flight journeys in the country. As he explains:

"In order that collectors could obtain the degree of service to which I think they are entitled, I designated a representative of the Post Office Department to be present to assist postmasters in carrying out the wishes of the philatelists in so far as it was practicable to do so. Thousands of collectors are now specializing in first-flight air-mail covers as a result of the Departmental coöperation."

SOUVENIR COVERS

There is another branch of aëro-philately which deserves discussion in this chapter. Air-cover specialists scramble for possession of letters carried by noted aviators—mail prepaid by ordinary stamps but bearing cachets, postmarks, etc., and sometimes the aviators' autographs.

There was, for example, the *Detroit News*—Wilkins' expedition by plane into northern regions. Wilkins carried mail 1,200 miles over the Arctic and then 100 miles on foot. Only a White Plains commemorative

stamp franked each letter. Yet such a cover brings \$35 or more today. A cover autographed by Wilkins, postmarked Barrow (Alaska), April 14, 1928, and bearing an ordinary 2c stamp, costs \$40.

One of the letters carried by Lindbergh from San Juan, Porto Rico, on his good-will flight, and franked by the usual 2c, is priced at \$10.

A United States post card which went around the world with John Henry Mears in 23 days, 15 hours, 36 minutes, and 5 seconds—claimed as the fastest globe journey for a piece of mail—has Mears' autograph and bears two Chinese stamps placed on *en route*. For this souvenir \$25 is asked.

One of Clarence Chamberlain's letters, inscribed "First Airmail Ship to Shore U. S. S. Leviathan United States Line Off Fire Island Clarence D. Chamberlain," postmarked July 31, 1927, and bearing a White Plains 2c stamp and a Lindbergh 10c air adhesive, brings \$30.

Chapter Fifteen

COMMEMORATIVES

A COMMEMORATIVE stamp is a piece of postal paper issued especially to recall an outstanding past event, or in memory of a notable person who has died, or to honor one yet living, or to direct attention to some present-day activity such as the holding of an international congress or the dedication of a building or the opening of a new railroad line, or perhaps a royal christening or wedding or birthday.

There have been many curious reasons why commemoratives have appeared, and to inquire into these motives is to study one of the most attractive branches of philately. History, the progress of civilization, and today's happenings in this busy world are constantly being symbolized by these special adhesives, and many collectors believe that no other phase of the hobby is more interesting and educational.

A study of this class of postal paper is recommended to the boy or girl, the author's thought being that commemoratives through their designs and inscriptions provide constructive information which may be absorbed in a way that is a bit more fascinating than

when the same facts are found in books which too often are "dry" reading.

It should be understood first what a *true* commemorative is.

When in 1922 the United States introduced a new series of ordinary stamps, a portrait of Grover Cleveland was placed on the 12c denomination, and this was sold to the public for the first time on the anniversary of Mr. Cleveland's birth.

That was *not* a commemorative. It happened that the birthday date came along about the time the stamp was ready for issue, and so was selected.

A few years later the government found it advisable to add a 17c denomination to the series. The Woodrow Wilson Foundation had advocated that the war-time President, who had recently died, be postally honored, and so when the 17c did appear it not only carried his portrait, but was issued in black.

Thus it entered the commemorative class. The Wilson adhesive is a memorial stamp, as distinguished from the 12c with Cleveland's likeness.

Let us suppose that Mexico puts forth a regular series which includes a stamp presenting a scene of a battle which was notable in that republic's history. Such an adhesive is not arbitrarily a commemorative, even though the design itself recalls the battle. It is not issued *especially* in connection with an anniversary

of the event, such as a century later, but merely as part of the newly-printed ordinary set for current use.

As an example illustrating clearly what constitutes a commemorative of the same character of design, examine Venezuela's 10-centimo deep green of 1928 (type A47 in the standard catalog). This stamp appeared on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Ciudad Bolivar, the engagement which led to establishment of internal peace in 1903. It carries the dates, July 2, 1903 and 1928, and the inscription "25° Anni-



A BATTLE COMMEMORATIVE

versario de la Paz en Venezuela" (25th Anniversary of Peace in Venezuela), together with a view of the port of Ciudad Bolivar.

Here were definitely an anniversary and specific dates. The stamp was issued for a commemorative purpose and not as part of a regular series.

Since the close of the World War, commemoratives have been appearing with greater frequency than in earlier years. This may be attributed largely to the increasing popularity of such issues among collectors. This appeal has become recognized by postal officials

in certain countries. They have come to know that philately will absorb these special stamps in large quantities, thus bringing additional revenue into the coffers of those nations. Such postal administrations accordingly have put forth many commemoratives less through sentiment or national pride than with a desire to speculate at the expense of the hobby's followers.

The average stamp lover is quick to condemn a commemorative series which comprises a rather long range of denominations, including high values, but he



ONE OF PORTUGAL'S
SPECULATIVE "INDE-
PENDENCE" COMMEMO-
RATIVES

welcomes a set of only one or two low denominations, particularly when the reason for the issuing is based soundly, and if he does not feel that the adhesives have been printed primarily with the idea of mulcting his pocketbook.

Uncle Sam's present-day method and Portugal's practice are illustrative of the extremes.

In 1926 our country's sesquicentennial issue, commemorating our attainment of national independence, was confined to two stamps—a 2c for ordinary use and a 2c envelope.

In the same year Portugal put forth an independence set which contained twenty-one denominations, with fourteen of these overprinted for use in the Azores. In the fall of 1927 another so-called "independence" series appeared, and a year later a third one, and it was announced that similar stamps would be issued, each time in new designs, every year until 1940, which will mark the 800th anniversary of the event which these many speculatives are intended to commemorate.

The two United States stamps symbolize honor and reverence. The profusion from Portugal and the Azores smack of greed, with national patriotism subordinated.

A study of the commemorative issues discloses some figures which will perhaps surprise even the veteran collectors.

As shown in the table on page 119, approximately 4,400 major and minor varieties of these special stamps have appeared during philately's ninety years from 1840 to 1929, inclusive.

These have been distributed by about 150 republics, kingdoms, empires, cities, colonial possessions, and other governments.

The approximately 4,400 varieties recall about 530 different events.

These events are dated in about 150 different years ranging back to the time Before Christ.

To find the earliest of the events commemorated

by the 4,400 varieties we must turn the calendar's pages back nearly twenty-seven centuries! In 753 B.C., Rome was founded, and in 1929, on the occasion of the city's 2,682nd birthday, Italy recalled the event with a series which includes, among the designs, a likeness of Julius Cæsar, Roman general, statesman, writer, and bane of American high-school days.



JULIUS CÆSAR

The next date recorded is A.D. 429, and again the stamps are Italy's. Fifteen centuries later, in 1929, the founding of Mount Cassino, in the earlier year, was recalled.

The third date is the period beginning in 893, when Czar Simeon became Bulgaria's ruler and spent his years, until his death in 927, uniting his people against the Turks. Simeon's reign was recalled postally by Bulgaria in 1929.

"THE WATCH ON THE
RHEIN"

The fourth event was in 925, when the Rhineland

was joined with Germany. A thousand years later, 1925, Germany commemorated the union with three stamps in a design which includes an eagle and a river. Significant of what? Do you remember the German song "The Watch on the Rhein?"

The fifth date is the period 929-935, when Bohemia's patron saint, Wenceslas the Holy, preached Christianity to his people. Ten centuries pass and Wenceslas is symbolized, 1929, with a series issued by Czechoslovakia, of which nation the Bohemians are today a part.



THE DEATH OF ST.
FRANCIS OF ASSISI

The sixth year recorded is 1038, which marked the the death of Hungary's first king, St. Stephen, called also St. Etienne, another preacher of the Gospel. He died in 1038, and the 890th anniversary of his passing was postally remembered by Hungary in 1928.

Next comes 1140, the date of Portugal's national independence—an event already mentioned.

In 1195 was born St. Anthony of Padua, another preacher, and he was memorialized in 1895 with stamps in Portugal, the Azores, Lourenzo Marques, Mozambique, and Inhambane.

St. Francis of Assisi, also a preacher, died in 1226, and in 1926 his passing was postally remembered by Italy, Cyrenaica, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, Oltre Giuba and Tripolitania, and in 1927 by San Marino.

The tenth year recalled is 1229, when Finland's city and port of that name were founded, and Finland issued special stamps seven centuries later, 1929.

These ten events carry us to the close of the thirteenth century.



PORTUGAL REMEMBERS
PRINCE HENRY THE NAV-
IGATOR

The fourteenth century brought only two happenings as represented by the 4,400 varieties—the death



"THE MAID OF ORLÉANS,"
JOAN OF ARC

of Dante (1321), remembered by Italy in 1921; and the birth of Prince Henry the Navigator (1394), recalled in 1894 by Portugal and the Azores.

Only eight events of the fifteenth century have been

recalled. Notable among these was the entry of Joan of Arc into Orléans, in 1429. This saint of France is pictured on a stamp issued in 1929. The other commemoratives were due largely to the voyages of Columbus to the New World and to the discovery by Vasco da Gama of the route to India. Uncle Sam's Columbian issue of 1893 is included among these.

The sixteenth century's happenings which have been postally recorded are the discovery of St. Lucia by Columbus (1502); the founding of the city of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic (1502); the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Balboa (1513); the establishment of the city of Panama (1519); Sweden's liberation from Denmark (1521); the birth of Camoens, a Portuguese novelist (1524); the founding of the Nicaraguan cities of Leon and Granada (1524); the birth of the French poet, Ronsard (1524); the death of the navigator, da Gama (1524); the founding of the city of San Salvador (1525); the birth of Filiberto, Duke of Savoy, Italy (1528); and the founding of the Paraguayan city of Asuncion (1537).

Twenty-four events of the seventeenth century and eighteen of the eighteenth century have been commemorated. One or more happenings in nearly every one of the years of the nineteenth century were remembered.

Since January 1, 1901, when Peru issued a special series to mark the advent of the twentieth century,

more than one-half of all events commemorated have taken place. During this intervening period the special stamps have been averaging about 125 a year. The record is 363 varieties, in 1928.



PERU COMMEMORATES
THE DAWN OF THE
TWENTIETH CENTURY

It is indeed an informed collector who has knowledge of all of the adhesives which have been issued to recall notable affairs and distinguished personages.

In a general way commemoratives may be divided into twenty-three classifications based on major reasons for their having been printed. These—together with the names of countries which have issued stamps for the reasons assigned—are as follows:

I. CORONATIONS. ANNIVERSARIES OF ACCESSIONS TO
THRONES, PRESIDENTIAL OFFICES, ETC.

Abyssinia	Eritrea	Netherlands
Afghanistan	Great Britain	Newfoundland
Albania	Hejaz	New South Wales
Austria	Hungary	Oltre Giuba
Barbados	India	Persia
Bosnia	Italian Somaliland	Rumania
Bulgaria	Italy	Serbia
Canada	Japan	Siam
Chile	Johore	Spain
China	Leeward Islands	Surinam
Curacao	Liechtenstein	Tripolitania
Cyrenaica	Mauritius	Turkey
Dutch Indies	Montenegro	Wurtemberg



A JAPANESE CORONATION
STAMP

Stamps



ARGENTINA REMEMBERS
THE BIRTH OF FREEDOM



CHINA RECALLS THE
ADOPTION OF THE RE-
PUBLIC'S CONSTITUTION



ISSUED WHEN REPUBLICAN
GERMANY'S FIRST
NATIONAL LEGISLATURE
CONVENED



BALBOA DISCOVERS THE
PACIFIC OCEAN

II. ATTAINMENT OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

United States	Ecuador	Nicaragua
Albania	Estonia	Norway
Syrian Government of Arabia	Finland	Panama
Argentina	Haiti	Paraguay
Austria	Honduras	Peru
Azores	Jugo-Slavia	Portugal
Brazil	Latvia	Salvador
China	Lithuania	Sweden
Colombia	Mexico	Trans-Jordan
Costa Rica	Netherlands	Uruguay
Czechoslovakia		Venezuela

III. ADOPTION OR GRANTING OF A CONSTITUTION.
DECLARATION OF FREEDOM

Argentina	Peru
China	Poland
Danzig	Trans-Jordan
Iceland	Turkey
Montenegro	Uruguay

IV. HOLDING OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLIES AND PARLIAMENTS

Albania	Lithuania
Central Lithuania	Poland
Ecuador	Spain
Fiume	Union of South Africa
Germany	Uruguay
Latvia	

V. DISCOVERY OF LAND OR OF BODIES OF WATER

United States	Newfoundland	Salvador
Argentina	Nicaragua	St. Lucia
Brazil	Panama	Trinidad
Grenada	Paraguay	Venezuela
Honduras	Porto Rico	

VI. FOUNDING OF COUNTRIES, SETTLEMENTS, CITIES, COLONIES, ETC.

United States	Hong Kong	New South Wales
Australia	Iceland	Nicaragua
Bermuda	Italy	Paraguay
Brazil	Latvia	Salvador
Canada	Liberia	St. Kitts-Nevis
Congo	Nejd	Shanghai
Cuba	Newfoundland	Uruguay
Dominican Republic		



THE LANDING OF THE
SETTLERS OF LIBERIA

VII. ACQUISITION, REACQUISITION, CEDING, ANNEXATION, AND LIBERATION OF TERRITORY

United States	Greece	New Caledonia
Barbados	Guatemala	Norway
Bulgaria	Italian Somaliland	Paraguay
Costa Rica	Italy	Poland
Cyprus	Labuan	Rumania
Denmark	Latvia	Sicily
Dominican Republic	Libia	Sweden
Eritrea	Lithuania	Turkey
Fiume	Memel	Uruguay
Germany		



NORWAY'S ACQUISITION
OF SPITSBERGEN (SVAL-
BARD)

VIII. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Argentina	Nicaragua
Honduras	Peru



MANUEL BONILLA IS
ELECTED PRESIDENT OF
HONDURAS

IX. BIRTHS, BIRTHDAYS, AND DEATHS OF RULERS AND PREMIERS

United States	Czechoslovakia	Italy
Argentina	Egypt	Latvia
Bavaria	Germany	Rumania
Bulgaria	Honduras	Russia
China	Hungary	Sweden
Costa Rica		



RUSSIA MOURNS THE
PASSING OF PREMIER
LENIN



JAPAN MARKS THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF AN EMPEROR'S WEDDING

X. WEDDINGS AND CHRISTENINGS

Bulgaria
Japan

Monaco

Montenegro
Tonga



KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM VISITS BRAZIL

XI. RULERS' JOURNEYINGS

Albania
Brazil
Hejaz

Japan
Nejd
Rhodes

Rumania
Turkey



SWITZERLAND GREETSPAX (PEACE) AFTER THE WORLD WAR

XII. VICTORY. PEACE FOLLOWING WAR

United States

Argentina

Bahamas

Barbados

British Honduras

China

Fiume

Japan

New Zealand

Paraguay

Siam

Switzerland

Uruguay



JAMAICA SENDS TROOPS TO EUROPE

XIII. WORLD WAR (OTHER THAN PEACE AND VICTORY)

Belgian East Africa

Belgium

Bulgaria

Congo

Jamaica

Jugo-Slavia

Luxemburg

Newfoundland

Poland

San Marino

Siberia

Turkey

XIV. PATRIOTS (BIRTHS, DEATHS, MONUMENTS, SERVICES). MILITARY AND NAVAL WARFARE, ETC.

United States	Ecuador	New Zealand
Argentina	Far Eastern Republic	Panama
Azores	Fiume	Peru
Barbados	Greece	Portugal
Bolivia	Guatemala	Russia
Brazil	Honduras	Salvador
Bulgaria	Hungary	San Marino
China	Italy	Turkey
Central Lithuania	Japan	Uruguay
Czechoslovakia	Lithuania	Venezuela
Dominican Republic	Mexico	



URUGUAY HONORS ARTIGAS, A NATIONAL HERO

XV. NAVIGATORS (BIRTHS, DEATHS, MONUMENTS, SERVICES)

(Columbus not included in this listing)

Azores		Portugal
Macao	Mozambique	Portuguese Africa
Madeira	Mozambique Co.	Portuguese India
Mauritius	Netherlands	Timor



NETHERLANDS REMEMBERS ADMIRAL DE RUYTER

XVI. AUTHORS, POETS, JOURNALISTS (BIRTHS, DEATHS, MONUMENTS, SERVICES)

Brazil		Poland
Bulgaria	Hungary	Portugal
Cuba	Italy	Spain
France	Lebanon	Tripolitania
Greece	Norway	Uruguay



BULGARIA MOURNS JAMES D. BOURCHIER, WHO HAD LONG BEEN A BRITISH NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT IN THE BALKANS



HUNGARY HONORS ST. STEPHEN, WHO PREACHED CHRISTIANITY NINE CENTURIES AGO



ITALY COMMEMORATES VOLTA, AFTER WHOM THE ELECTRIC VOLT IS NAMED



SWITZERLAND MEMORIALIZES THE FOUNDING OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

XVII. SAINTS (BIRTHS, DEATHS, MONUMENTS, SPREADING OF THE GOSPEL)

Azores	Hungary	Oltre Giuba
Cyrenaica	Italian Somaliland	Portugal
Czechoslovakia	Italy	Tripolitania
Eritrea	Loorenzo Marques	
France		

XVIII. INVENTORS, ENGINEERS, SCIENTISTS, MATHEMATICIANS (BIRTHS, DEATHS, SERVICES)

United States	France	Poland
Egypt	Norway	Russia

XIX. POSTAL: ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEMS; INTRODUCTION OF STAMPS; UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION AND OTHER POSTAL CONGRESSES; PHILATELIC EXHIBITIONS; OPENING OF POSTAL BUILDINGS; UNIVERSAL PENNY POSTAL.

Abyssinia	Estonia	Poland
Argentina	Finland	Rumania
Australia	France	Russian Offices in
Belgium	Germany	Turkey
Canada	Great Britain	Salvador
Canal Zone	Japan	Spain
Chile	Lithuania	Sweden
China	Mexico	Switzerland
Danzig	Monaco	Transvaal
Denmark	New Zealand	Turkey
Ecuador	Peru	Uruguay

Commemoratives

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XX. EXPOSITIONS AND CONGRESSES (OTHER THAN POSTAL)

United States	Germany	San Marino
Belgium	Great Britain	Spain
Brazil	Guatemala	Spanish Guinea
Cape Juby	Hejaz	Spanish Offices in
Chile	New Zealand	Morocco
Cuba	Panama	Spanish Western Sa-
Dominican Republic	Poland	hara
Ecuador	Rumania	Tangier
Egypt	Russia	Tripolitania
Fernando Po	Salvador	Turkey
France		



THE SEVILLE-BARCELONA
EXPOSITIONS IN SPAIN

XXI. SPORTS

Belgium	Lebanon
Costa Rica	Netherlands
Czechoslovakia	Portugal
France	Syria
Greece	Uruguay



ISSUED BY COSTA RICA
WHEN ATHLETIC GAMES
WERE HELD IN SAN JOSÉ

XXII. AVIATION

United States		Norway
Albania	France	Panama
Bolivia	Lithuania	Philippines
Costa Rica	Mexico	Russia
Cuba	Newfoundland	Spain



LITHUANIA COMMEMO-
RATES INAUGURATION OF
AIR-MAIL SERVICE

Such stamps include ones issued by Brazil to commemorate the first growing of coffee there; by Russia to recall the founding of the National Academy of Sciences; by Malta to attract the world's attention



RHODESIA OPENS THE
VICTORIA FALLS BRIDGE



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ERECTS A MAUSOLEUM
WHEREIN ARE SAID TO
REST THE BONES OF
COLUMBUS



RUSSIA RECALLS THE
FOUNDING OF ITS NA-
TIONAL ACADEMY OF
SCIENCES

to the instituting of self-government; by Italy and colonies in celebration of Holy Year; by Dominican Republic to memorialize the erection of a mausoleum for the purported remains of Columbus; by Rhodesia to advertise the Victoria Falls bridge across the Zambesi River.

Countless examples may be cited. Treaties are signed. Japan dedicates a shrine. Brazil founds courts of justice. A nation's people is counted. The American Legion meets in France. Railroads begin



WASHINGTON AND LA-
FAYETTE ON A STAMP
ISSUED BY FRANCE WHEN
THE AMERICAN LEGION
CONVENED IN PARIS



FAROUK, WHOSE FATHER,
KING OF EGYPT, IS A
PHILATELIST, REACHES
THE AGE OF NINE YEARS



RUSSIA RECALLS THE
PUBLICATION OF ESPE-
RANTO, THE INTERNA-
TIONAL AUXILIARY LAN-
GUAGE

operation and ports are opened to commerce. A capitol building is inaugurated. Esperanto is published. The wireless and the electric lamp are invented. A boy prince has a birthday.

UNCLE SAM'S ISSUES

Our own government has commemorated more than thirty events. The dates, the happenings, and the years in which the stamps appeared are as follows:

- 1492. Discovery of America by Columbus. 1893.
- 1607. Founding of Jamestown, Va. 1907.
- 1609. Discovery of the Hudson River. 1909.
- 1620. The coming of the Pilgrim Fathers from Europe. 1920.
- 1624. The coming of the Huguenots and Walloons. 1924.
- 1775. Battles of Lexington and Concord. 1925.
- 1776. National independence. 1876 and 1926.
- 1776. Battle of White Plains, N. Y. 1926.
- 1777. Independence of Vermont and Battle of Bennington. 1927.
- 1777. Surrender of Burgoyne. 1927.
- 1778. Discovery of Hawaii by Captain James Cook. 1928.
- 1778. Battle of Monmouth, N. J. (the Molly Pitcher stamp). 1928.
- 1778. Washington's Valley Forge campaign. 1928.
- 1779. Surrender of Fort Sackville, Ind., to George Rogers Clark. 1929.
- 1779. Major General Sullivan's campaign against the Iroquois Indians. 1929.
- 1794. Victory of General Anthony Wayne over Indians at Battle of Fallen Timbers. 1929.

- 1803. Purchase of the Louisiana Territory. 1904.
- 1809. Birth of Abraham Lincoln. 1909.
- 1825. Arrival of the first shipload of Norse emigrants to the United States. 1925.
- 1865. Death of Abraham Lincoln. 1866.
- 1875. Beginning of canalization of Ohio River. 1929.
- 1879. Production of the first incandescent lamp invented by Edison. 1929.
- 1881. Death of James A. Garfield. 1882.
- 1898. Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. 1898.
- 1901. Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. 1901.
- 1903. Flight of the Wright airplane at Kitty Hawk, N. C. 1928.
- 1909. Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle. 1909.
- 1912. Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. 1912.
- 1918. Victory by the Allied and Associated Powers in the World War. 1919.
- 1923. Death of Warren G. Harding. 1923.
- 1924. Death of Woodrow Wilson. 1925.
- 1926. Unveiling of monument, at Washington, D. C., of John Ericsson, inventor and engineer. 1926.
- 1927. Lindbergh's flight across the Atlantic. 1927.
- 1928. International Civil Aëronautics Conference at Washington, D. C. 1928.
- 1929. Completion of canalization of Ohio River. 1929.

Chapter Sixteen

PHILATELY'S KALEIDOSCOPE

OUR alluring hobby presents a fantastic pageant of men and women and events, religion and war, arts and sciences, sports and games, flowers and trees, theaters and coliseums, post offices and parliamentary buildings, flags and banners, symbols and heraldry, statues and monuments, strange human-headed birds and mythical winged beasts. We find pictured mountains, rivers, highways, bridges, lakes, harbors, seas, canals, pyramids, volcanoes, maps. There are illustrations of the cultivation of sugar, bananas, cocoanuts, tea, fruits, wheat, rice, rubber, coffee, and other commodities. Represented are mining, fishing, engineering, journalism, seal-hunting, astronomy, whaling. Transportation by land and water and air is interpreted pictorially. Nearly every profession and vocation and activity known to civilization has stamps associated with it. Art and beauty abound, for many of the foremost artists in the world have contributed their skill and knowledge to the creating of effective design for postal paper.

To explain the significance of all that the eye may see on these franking adhesives would require a volume in

itself, and it would be a book which must call for the writing of new chapters year by year, for the deluge of color and pattern and vignette never ceases.

And so on these few pages an effort may be made only to sketch in the high lights by citing examples which, it is hoped, will intrigue the beginning collector's fancy.

RELIGION

Christ after the Resurrection is depicted on an Italian stamp issued in 1923. In Latin inscription he is enjoining His disciples: Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature.

From the earliest days in philatelic history, religion has been portrayed on postal paper in many ways. Cathedrals, churches, temples, the Cross and various divine symbols, have made their appearance. The memory of numerous patron saints has been recalled; the ecclesiastical acts of noted men have not been forgotten.

Stamps of this character afford an unusually picturesque field for specialism. There are hundreds of examples available.

Our own country's founders came from Europe in search of religious freedom, yet the stamps of the United States are sadly lacking in designs of divine import. Militaristic scenes are to be found constantly, particularly on the issues of recent years, but Uncle Sam's postmasters-general have for the most part overlooked

the opportunity which postage adhesives offer to make pictorial presentations associated with the church.

The outstanding religious subject on any stamp emanating from our national capital is George Washington kneeling in prayer—on the 1928 2c which commemorates his Valley Forge campaign—and even this picture



MOUNT ARARAT, ON A
STAMP OF ARMENIA



POPE PIUS XI (LEFT) ON
A SPANISH "CATACOMBS"
ADHESIVE



SAAR—THE INFANT SAV-
IOUR IN THE SHELTERING
ARMS OF THE VIRGIN
MARY

is identified with war! In 1920 the landing of the Pilgrims, three centuries earlier, was depicted. On other than these issues, our government has been pictorially silent. There have been noted American preachers and there are famous American churches and cathedrals, and

American philatelists are hopeful that some day a post-master-general will give these men and edifices postal recognition.

The point where Noah's Ark is supposed to have found a resting-place when the Deluge subsided is shown on the 25,000-ruble value of Armenia's pictorial series of 1921; this is Mount Ararat—in Persian, *Koh-i-nuh*, meaning "Mountain of Noah."

A likeness of a Pope of Rome appeared on a stamp in 1929 for the first time, and it is Spain which so honored a Supreme Pontiff, Pius XI. A set was issued to raise money to help finance excavations among Rome's catacombs; it is by a study of these underground galleries that we know anything of the Christian arts of the first four centuries and can better understand the life and customs of the early Christians.

Italy and the Holy See signed an agreement in 1929 which brought peace between the two. The City of the Vatican was established as a Papal state. The situation is reflected by stamps issued later in the year. Some of these give us the coat-of-arms of the Holy See—the three crowns of the Papal tiara, representing the church "Militant, Purifying, and Triumphant"; and the crossed "Keys of Heaven"—one, of gold, significant of "Power," and the other, of silver, denoting "Knowledge." The same design is to be found on the stamps of the old Roman States from 1858 to 1870.

Ireland in 1929 recalled the Catholic Emancipation,

a century earlier, and stamps appeared with the head of Daniel O'Connell, called Ireland's "Liberator."

Some Portuguese stamps present the infant Saviour in the vision of St. Anthony. On Saar's so-called "Sorrowful Mother" adhesive of 1925, He lies sheltered in the arms of the Virgin Mary. Christ as a Child and the Virgin Mary have been depicted on stamps of other lands.

For one of Malta's designs we may turn to the Holy Bible for the background. In the twenty-eighth chapter of the Acts we read:

And when they were escaped, then they knew that the island was called Melita.

In the same quarters were possessions of the chief man of the island whose name was Publius; who received us, and lodged us three days courteously.

And it came to pass that the father of Publius lay sick of a fever and of a bloody flux: to whom Paul entered in, and prayed, and laid his hands on him, and healed him.

So when this was done, others also, which had diseases in the island, came, and were healed.



PUBLIUS OF THE MALTA
OF BIBLICAL TIMES

On the 1-shilling 6-penny of Malta's 1926 series we find Publius represented; and on the 10-shilling appears St. Paul. "Melita" is the early name of Malta.

Italy has issued numerous stamps of a religious character. The 1923 adhesives picturing Christ speak-



CHRIST AMONG HIS DISCIPLES,
ON AN ITALIAN STAMP

ing to His disciples commemorated the founding, three centuries earlier, of the Congregation of the Propaganda of the Faith, a religious order established by Pope Gregory XV. In 1925, Holy Year was celebrated, and



ONE OF ITALY'S HOLY-
YEAR COMMEMORATIVES

special stamps show pictures of four of Rome's major churches, while the 1-lira and 5-lire carry scenes of the opening and closing of the Holy Door. The death (1226) of St. Francis of Assisi, who by example imitated Christ,

was commemorated in 1926 with stamps which show scenes of the life and passing of this early preacher—(for illustration see Chapter Fifteen).

Czechoslovakia's Wenceslas stamps, and Hungary's recalling St. Stephen, and Italy's commemorating the founding of Monte Cassino, have been mentioned in an earlier chapter. Other countries have issued adhesives with pictures of persons who have been canonized. Notable among these stamps is one put forth in 1929 by France, showing Joan of Arc, Maid of Orléans, in armor on a charger.

On Palestine's 1927 series are Biblical scenes, including Rachel's tomb, the Tower of David, and the Sea of Galilee.

SPORTS

Let us turn now to a wholly different subject—athletics. Here is a field for specialism for the out-of-doors boy! Greece, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Uruguay, Costa Rica, to mention a few, have issued stamps with designs symbolical of skill and brawn.

One of the few sports not yet illustrated is baseball, our own national game; perhaps some day Uncle Sam will postally recognize this pastime so popular in America. How would a picture of "Babe" Ruth do?

Greece issued Olympic Games commemoratives in 1896 and again in 1906; Belgium in 1920; France in

1924; and Netherlands in 1928. Portugal in 1928 put forth a speculative stamp to help defray the expenses of Portuguese athletes at the games in Holland. Uruguay's soccer football teams were triumphant at both the 1924 and 1928 Olympics, and on each occasion

OLYMPIC GAMES COMMEMORATIVES



GREECE—WRESTLING



BELGIUM—
THROWING THE
DISCUS



FRANCE—SYMBOLICAL
OF ATHLETICS



NETHERLANDS—
PUTTING THE
SHOT

Uruguay celebrated postally. Czechoslovakia in 1925 overprinted some earlier stamps and sold them to raise money to finance the country's participation in Olympic sports.

To obtain funds to aid sports organizations, Hungary in 1925 put forth a speculative semi-postal series with

designs representative of marching athletes, skiing, skating, swimming, fencing, football, jumping, and the prowess of Boy Scouts.

Czechoslovakia held its eighth congress of *sokols*, or gymnasts, in 1926, and issued overprinted semi-postal adhesives to raise revenue.



ONE OF URUGUAY'S SOCCER FOOTBALL COMMEMORATIVES



SKATING AS DEPICTED ON A STAMP OF HUNGARY

Costa Rica similarly distributed speculative stamps when athletic games were held at San José in 1924.

LITERATURE

Another field in which the philatelist may specialize has to do with authors, poets, and books. The first logical stamps for such a collection are those which Montenegro issued in 1893 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the production of the first books in that country; one of these volumes, printed in Cyrillic type, may be found in the public library in Belgrade. Then there would be Russia's 1927 commemorative with portrait of Dr. L. Zamenhof, author of the international auxiliary language called Esperanto.

A long list of authors have had their likenesses on stamps or have been postally honored for their writings. Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson are included in Uncle Sam's gallery, although they were not so remembered because of their books. A representative roll of men of other lands would include the following:



BYRON, ENGLISH POET



D'ANNUNZIO, ITALY'S
SOLDIER-POET



JOKAI, HUNGARIAN
NOVELIST

Basanavicius, Lithuanian scholar, who wrote extensively regarding his country's folklore, and who was a publisher. He died in 1927 while President of Lithuania, and memorial stamps were issued.

Bourchier, long a Balkan correspondent for a London newspaper. Bulgaria in 1921 postally commemorated his passing.

Byron, English poet. For his services in aiding the Greek cause of independence, Greece in 1924 commemorated his death a century earlier, at the age of thirty-six.

Cæsar, Roman writer and statesman. Most American boys and girls are familiar with the gentleman!

Camoens, Portuguese poet, author of the "Lusiads," the country's national epic. A 1924 series presents a portrait of Camoens and scenes from his writings.

Cervantes, Spanish novelist. Spain's "Don Quixote" issue of 1905 recalls his famous book.

D'Annunzio, Italy's soldier-poet. Fiume's stamps of 1920 give us his likeness.

Dante, Italian poet, who died in 1321. He was postally honored by Italy six centuries later.

Goethe, who has been called Germany's "greatest poet and the master of her classical literature." A 1926 stamp bears his likeness.

Ibsen, Norwegian lyric poet and dramatist. His birth, in 1828, was commemorated with stamps which Norway issued a hundred years later.

Jokai, novelist—*Jokai Mor*, the "Hungarian Dickens." Commemoratives appeared in 1925, a century after his birth.

Kant, German philosopher and a prolific writer on religious subjects. He was honored in 1926.

Larranaga, a Uruguayan priest famous for his writings about animals and flowers along the River Platte. His portrait is on a Uruguayan 1921 adhesive.

Lessing, German critic and dramatist, author of notable plays. Germany's 1926 series includes his portrait.

Mazzini, Italian writer and patriot. Italy in 1922 issued commemoratives on the fiftieth anniversary of his death.

Manzoni, Italian novelist, author of the historical book "The Betrothed." Italy issued commemoratives in 1924 for sale largely to collectors in order to raise money to publish a popular edition of his works.

Petöfi, national poet of Hungary, which put forth speculative commemoratives in 1923.

Ronsard, France's "Prince of Poets." Born in 1524. France postally honored him four centuries later.



MAZZINI, ITALIAN
WRITER



RONSARD,
FRANCE'S "PRINCE
OF POETS"



IBSEN, LYRIC
POET AND DRAMA-
TIST, NORWAY



STANLEY, NEWS-
PAPER CORRE-
SPONDENT

Schiller, German poet and dramatist, author of "Die Rauber," one of the vital German dramas of the 18th Century. His picture is on a 1926 stamp.

Slowacki, Poland's "Satan of Poetry." He died in exile in 1849, and when, in 1927, his ashes were brought to his native land for burial, Poland issued a stamp with his likeness.

Stanley, correspondent in Africa for New York and London newspapers and who discovered the lost Livingstone. Congo adhesives of 1928 present his head.

SCIENCE

Numerous men who have won fame for their notable accomplishments in engineering, inventiveness, astronomy, medicine, and kindred professions have not been overlooked in philatelic portraiture.

Such a list would include Abel, Norwegian mathematician; Berthelot, French chemist; Boerhaave, Dutch physician and professor of medicine and botany; Copernicus, Polish astronomer; Ericsson, Swedish engineer and inventor; Huygens, Dutch mathematician, physicist, and astronomer; Leibnitz, German mathematician who invented a calculating machine for multiplying, dividing, extracting roots, etc.; Lorentz, Dutch professor of mathematical physics; Minckelers, Dutch chemist identified with developing gas distilled from coal as an illuminating agent; Pasteur, French chemist, after whom the familiar word "Pasteurization" is named; and Volta, Italian inventor, from whose name the word "volt" (electric) was derived. Others could be mentioned.

MUSIC

And so it is with music. Men philatelically remembered would include Beethoven, Bach, Bruckner, Chopin, Haydn, Paderewski, Schubert, Strauss, Wolf, and others whose stirring and tender compositions have given us harmony and beauty.

Chapter Seventeen

PRECANCELS

A PRECANCEL stamp is one which has been canceled, by official authorization, before (*pre*) it is placed on the piece of mail on which it is to pay part or all of the postage.

The purpose of permitting this advance canceling is to relieve postal clerks of some of their burden and at the same time hasten mail to its destination. Let us see how.

We will assume that a great manufacturing firm in New York has occasion to mail 5,000 small packages each requiring postage to the amount of six cents.

If these packages were deposited at a post office with an unused 6c stamp on each, the postal clerks would be required to devote a great deal of their time to defacing the 5,000 6c stamps by means of hand-operated canceling devices. This would mean not only extra labor for the clerks, but the delay caused by the canceling might result in many of the packages missing certain trains.

So Uncle Sam operates the precancel system purposely to avoid such clerical work and the delays.

Under this plan the same New York manufacturing firm is given an official permit to use 5,000 6c precanceled stamps, as well as precanceled stamps of all other denominations which it may require for third and fourth classes of mail prepared in bulk.

Thus when the packages reach the post office the clerks there have only to sort them before sending them on to the various destinations. The canceling, you see, has already been done with Uncle Sam's consent. The 5,000 6c stamps were canceled before they were placed on the packages.

What kind of cancellations? Postmarks, such as the post offices generally use? Ink, placed on by pen in hand? A smudge from a rubber stamp?

No, something as a rule entirely different; something special. Usually it is the name of a city and state; sometimes just the city itself.

The New York manufacturing firm would use "New York, N. Y.," or "New York, New York," or perhaps "New York, N. Y. Station H," or some other variation. The precancel is generally shown with thick bars above and below the name, or possibly with thin lines. Each variation means a new type of precancelation. And not only is the 6c stamp thus treated, but other denominations as well; and so there are hundreds of varieties of New York precancels.

Meanwhile the same thing is going on in Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, and other large cities, and in

Jackson (Mich.), Manchester (N. H.), Arabi (La.), Fairview (Okla.), and hundreds of other places.

So today it would be possible for a moneyed collector to assemble more than 100,000 varieties of United States precanceled stamps, together with precancels of a few other countries, including Canada, Belgium, France, Luxemburg, and Austria.

Gathering precancels is a specialized branch of philately, and it is one which is increasing in popularity. The hobby has its own national organization of followers who exchange varieties. Several magazines are devoted in whole or in part to the subject. There is a standard precancel stamp catalog which chronicles the thousands of varieties, dividing them into types. There are dealers who send out approval sheets of precanceled stamps and sell packages and sets of them. And there are albums specially manufactured to hold such adhesives.

Scott's general catalog of the world's stamps does not, it should be clearly understood, differentiate between a precanceled stamp and one canceled in the usual way at a post office; nor does it consider a New York precanceled stamp as being different from a St. Louis precanceled one if the two are alike as to denomination, perforation, design, and so on. The precanceled varieties are sought only by those collectors who specialize in this branch of philately.

The prices attached to precancels vary according to

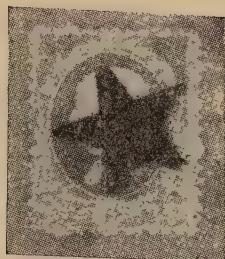
the supplies which are available. One 6c orange precanceled New York may be worth 2 cents and another 30 cents—the latter because relatively few 6c stamps bear a certain type of precancel. A Pinckneyville, (Ill.), 6c precancel may be worth 35 cents; one of Olean, (N. Y.), 60 cents; one of Rome (N. Y.), 70 cents. The Olean and Rome precancels of certain types are considered as being worth more than the Pinckneyville precancel because fewer of them are in existence.

The standard precancel catalog gives all the various prices.

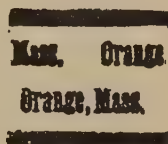
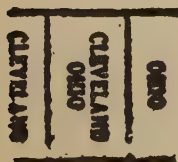
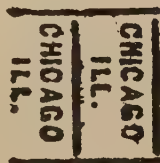
The precanceling itself is in reality an overprint. In fact, when Uncle Sam overprinted our regular 2c red stamp with the word "Hawaii" and the dates 1878 and 1928, to commemorate Captain Cook's discovery of our mid-Pacific island possession, he used the same machine which he employs to precancel certain cities' names on stamps.

Cities' names thus precanceled fall within the class known as "Bureau prints," because the overprinting is done at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington.

W. B. Hoover, of 35 West 33d Street, New York, an authority on precancels, has written a booklet, *The A. B. C. of Precancel Collecting*, which explains clearly the various kinds of printed and rubber-stamped precancels used on our country's stamps.



ODD PRECANCELS TO LOOK FOR AMONG YOUR DUPLICATES



VARIOUS STYLES OF PRECANCELS

The printed precancels Mr. Hoover divides into those made from electroplates; the ones which are type-set; those found on coil stamps; the Bureau prints already mentioned; and the multigraphed and mimeographed precancels.

The rubber-stamped precancels he divides into those made with flat hand stamps; the ones from a rubber roller, and the specially designed precancels used by mail-order houses.

The collector interested in precancels should have a copy of Mr. Hoover's booklet, which he will supply free if return postage, two cents, is sent to him with your request.

When the precanceling mark is in a horizontal position on a stamp, it is in the position which the maker intended as the correct one. This is a *normal* precancel.

Sometimes a sheet of stamps is accidentally placed in a reversed position during the process of precanceling, and thus each stamp bears the overprint upside down. Such a precancel is an error and is called an *invert*.

It happens now and then that a city's name appears twice on the same stamp. This constitutes another error. In a few instances stamps have been discovered with a city's name on them three times!

The precancel collector should watch for inverts and other errors. A 20c Manville (N. J.) precancel which

is normal may be worth 25 cents, for example, whereas an inverted Manville precancel has twice that value.

Sometimes the overprint appears sideways on a stamp. If the first letter of the city's name is at the bottom of the stamp, the precancel is said to read "up." If the first letter is at the top, the precancel then reads "down." These "up" and "down" variations also are apt to add to a stamp's value.

A few precancels are in circular form, somewhat resembling the ordinary postmark. Occasionally a single horizontal bar has been used, as in Bay City (Mich.), without the town's name appearing; or two vertical bars, as in St. Paul (Minn.). One Hanover (N. H.) precancel includes an arrow diagonally across the stamp. So you see there are interesting things to seek as you handle your United States duplicates.

Perhaps the most curious precancel of all is one used on some earlier stamps in Lansing (Mich.). In the center is a five-pointed star within a circle, and lines radiate from the star. This form of precancel was used to advertise Lansing's importance as a railroad center. A 5c blue stamp (1902 issue) so precanceled is worth \$12, as compared with only 3 cents for the same stamp canceled in the ordinary way *after* it reached the post office!

Chapter Eighteen

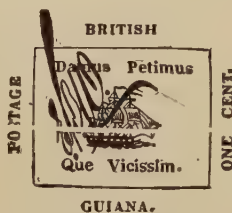
RARITIES AND SPECULATIVE ISSUES

AFTER quietly collecting stamps for three decades as one whose name was never publicly identified with philately, Arthur Hind, an upholstery manufacturer in Utica, N. Y., purchased in 1922 the world's rarest bit of postal paper—the only known existing copy of the 1-cent black on magenta of British Guiana's 1856 issue. In buying this stamp for approximately \$40,000, Mr. Hind's European agent outbid a representative of King George V of England at an auction in France. Press associations rightly considered this a good news story, and Mr. Hind came into prominence internationally. "It seems as if my thirty years of obscurity," he commented later, "is to be followed to the end of my days with notoriety in the stamp-collecting world."

The famous British Guiana adhesive was discovered in 1872 by a native boy collector, Vernon Vaughan among some family papers. He sold it for six shillings. The stamp is cut octagonally, and is not a perfect copy, and Vernon did not prize it highly, for those reasons. Eventually the late Phillip la Rénotière von Ferrary,

who was destined to own the most valuable collection the world has ever known, purchased it for \$600. Its true value was not then appreciated, for philately did not know that half a century and more was to pass without another copy coming to light.

Ferrary was an Austrian count. In 1917, while in Paris, he died, and under his will the collection was to



GUIANA.
THE WORLD'S RAREST
STAMP—BRITISH GUIANA
1-CENT BLACK ON MA-
GENTA OF 1856—OWNED
BY ARTHUR HIND, AN
AMERICAN, WHO PAID
APPROXIMATELY \$40,000
FOR IT

have gone to the Postal Museum in Germany. But France was at war with Germany. So France confiscated the Ferrary stamps, and during 1921-25 they were disposed of, at auctions, by the French government, and collectors the world over paid an aggregate of about \$7,000,000, including government war taxes. It was at one of these sales that Mr. Hind's agent paid £7,343 for the British Guiana stamp; this sum, plus the government tax, involved expenditure of close to \$40,000.

THE RAREST TEN STAMPS

If a moneyed collector undertook to assemble one copy each of the world's most valuable ten postal adhesives he would have to spend approximately \$150,000. He would buy three stamps of the United States, three of Mauritius, one of Baden, one of British Guiana, one of Hawaii, and one of Spain. These ten, as chronicled in a recent Scott catalog, are as follows:



THE BOSCAWEN, N. H.,
POSTMASTER'S PROVI-
SIONAL WORTH \$15,000



THE HAWAIIAN 2-CENT
BLUE OF 1851 WORTH
\$12,000

1. British Guiana, 1856, 1-cent black, on magenta paper, Catalog No. 13. Value, \$40,000.
2. Mauritius, 1847, 1-penny orange, unused, Catalog No. 1. Value, \$20,000.
3. Mauritius, 1847, 2-penny deep blue, unused, Catalog No. 2. Value, \$17,000.
4. United States, provisional of postmaster of Boscawen, N. H., 1846, 5-cent dull blue, Catalog No. 11a. Value, \$15,000.

5. Spain, 1851, 2-reales blue, instead of the normal color red, Catalog No. 10a. Value, \$12,500.

6. United States, provisional of postmaster of Alexandria, Va., 1845, 5-cent on bluish paper, Catalog No. 1a. Value, \$12,500.

7. Hawaiian Islands, 1851, 2-cent blue, Catalog No. 1. Value, \$12,000.

8. Baden, 1851, 9-kreutzer green, instead of the normal color lilac-rose, Catalog No. 5. Value, \$11,000.



THE ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
POSTMASTER'S PROVI-
SIONAL, WORTH \$12,500



THIS BALTIMORE POSTMASTER'S PROVI-
SIONAL IS WORTH \$1,000. THE 10-CENT
STAMP OF THE SAME SERIES IS VALUED AT
\$10,000.

9. United States, provisional of postmaster of Baltimore, 1845, 10-cent black on bluish paper, Catalog No. 6. Value, \$10,000.

10. Mauritius, 1848, 2-penny dark blue with "penoe" inscribed in error instead of "pence," Catalog No. 2c. Value, unused, \$10,000.

It will be noted, upon consulting the Scott catalog, that the prices of these stamps are set in *italic type*. The use of this type has a special significance. It means that the Scott company, publishers of the cata-

log, does not have in stock, for sale, any stamps after which the *italicized* figures appear. The prices are given merely for the guidance of collectors. Should Mr. Hind dispose of his British Guiana rarity, to a fellow-collector, for \$50,000, that value, in *italicized*



MAURITIUS HAS PRODUCED TWO OF THE WORLD'S TEN RARITIES. LEFT, THE 1-PENNY ORANGE, WORTH \$20,000 UNUSED. THE 2-PENNY DARK BLUE IN THE TYPE AT THE RIGHT, AND WITH "PENNOE" INSCRIBED IN ERROR INSTEAD OF "PENCE," IS VALUED AT \$10,000 UNUSED

type, would undoubtedly be listed in a future edition of the Scott book.

SPECULATION

W. Irving Glover, addressing the Collectors' Club of New York in 1922 as an Assistant Postmaster-General, told the assembled stamp-lovers that the government's Philatelic Agency had made a certain profit during the previous fiscal year, and that "among the expenses is the entire cost of the plates and engraving of the new United States stamp issue" which was then making its appearance.

"When I told this to President Harding," Mr. Glover commented, "he said that was good business

and suggested that the stamps might be changed frequently."

Significant indeed are those words "the stamps might be changed frequently." Annual reports of postal administrators in certain countries have stated frankly that the revenue received from collectors the world over in payment of unused copies of stamps has enabled those countries to conduct their postal systems at a profit.

Stamps not only "*might* be changed frequently," but in some foreign lands they *are*, and often it is done not because there is a real need for new ones, but because the postal administrators know that they can speculate at the expense of philately.

Even a Postmaster-General of the United States once tried the experiment, but he was too optimistic; collectors failed to absorb the enormous stocks which he had printed, and eventually the remainders were destroyed.

That was many years ago, before philatelists were numbered in the millions. Today such speculation is prevalent in some countries, however; and, while it is to be deplored, there seems to be no way to check it.

The situation brings up these questions:

What is to be the attitude of collectors, dealers, and catalog publishers toward such stamps?

Where shall the line be drawn which distinguishes

between the legitimate issue and the one obviously distributed to get money from followers of the hobby?

When a government stands squarely behind certain stamps which it has issued, and such adhesives are actually postally used, what authority has any collector to decide that those stamps are nevertheless speculative?

Some of the publishers of the catalogs which are recognized as the standard ones in several countries have from time to time announced that certain so-called postage stamps have been placed under the ban.

That attitude—which they have taken arbitrarily as a matter of protection for philatelists—is of course sharply criticized in the countries where the condemned issues have appeared. But in other countries it is praised.

The fact that the publishers of the several standard catalogs do not always take a unanimous stand against certain suspected issues, however, causes confusion, and there has been talk of the desirability of creating an international board of philatelic censorship, which, as a recognized controlling authority, would consider the merits of questionable stamps. It would not, of course, be practicable for the members of such a board to hold meetings which they could all attend personally, because of the expense involved; therefore decisions would have to be reached by a mail vote after the evidence for and against any stamp issue had been

passed around from member to member. Nothing definite, however, has ever been done toward establishing such a council.

Three of the issues in point are stamps printed in connection with the Malay-Borneo exposition in 1922; the overprinting, by Italy, of certain adhesives in connection with an Italian philatelic congress, in the same year; and the overprinting, by Costa Rica, of the word *Café* (coffee) on stamps.

During the Malay-Borneo fair various stamps of the Straits Settlements were overprinted "Malay-Borneo Exhibition," four separate sets appearing. The British and United States publishers of standard catalogs refused to chronicle these as distinct varieties. In their opinion the character of the original adhesives was not altered in any degree merely because they had been so overprinted; no new postal use was accorded them, nor were their original values changed.

The French standard catalog placed a ban on the Italian stamps issued to commemorate the assembly of philatelists, as the overprinting used did not change the character or postal purpose or values. The Italian press was angered by this action and told the French to mind their own business, but the British and American collectors sustained the French verdict, and the Italian issue is not considered as constituting new varieties.

The coffee stamps of Costa Rica are interesting for two reasons. They serve to point out the difference

between a legitimate and an unnecessary issue, and they placed the American and British points of view on opposite sides.

In 1921 Costa Rica issued a 5-centavo stamp "to commemorate the first centenary of the introduction of coffee-raising in Costa Rica." That, of course, is a legitimate stamp.

But some months later certain values of the 1910 and 1921 issues were overprinted *Café de Costa Rica*. It is the opinion of the American catalog publishers that those overprinted stamps, although valid for postage in Costa Rica, are nothing more than advertising posters. The point is that the same stamps were used for postage *before* the *Café* overprint was placed on them; in other words, the overprinting changed neither their values nor their use. The British standard catalog, however, recognized the *Café*-overprinted stamps as new varieties. So English collectors (and philatelists in Costa Rica, of course) accept them, but collectors in the United States do not.

Consider for a moment what it means to a publisher to ban an issue. The publisher is a dealer also. By recognizing an issue he has opportunity to deal in it, with profit; by banning it, he foregoes that opportunity.

So it is with the idea of protecting collectors, of elevating the standing of the hobby, that publishers withhold recognition from certain issues. They realize that thousands of collectors ride the hobby because it

provides relaxation and knowledge, and not for the money profit; so if the commercialism of certain governments in putting forth speculative stamps is allowed to continue and increase without protest, collectors will eventually become disgusted, and that would react against the publisher-dealers. By endeavoring to discourage such commercialism, the publishers believe they are taking a wise step in their own interest as well as in that of their patrons, the collectors.

If an issue is to be banned, some one must take the lead. Perhaps national philatelic societies could do it, but it would be difficult to get anything like unanimous opinion regarding some of the suspected stamps. Accordingly, the various publishers of standard catalogs take the initiative—not with the idea of dictating to collectors, but because collectors have come to look to them for leadership.

INVESTMENT VALUES

The same Mr. Arthur Hind placed on the market, in 1929, his albums containing stamps of the United States. His asking price was in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

This suggests that postal paper has an investment value—a fact which is not always appreciated by the person just beginning to take an interest in the hobby.

The newcomer must learn by experience which stamps are apt to increase in worth as the years roll by.

It may be accepted as true that the average beginner does not have in mind the possibility that some day he may be able to sell his stamps for more than they cost him. But after a year or so of close contact with philately, and as he grows older and wiser, he will come to realize that there is such a thing as selective buying. He will watch for real bargains, at auctions and in advertising text in philatelic journals, instead of purchasing indiscriminately everything which is offered.

In an earlier chapter it has been suggested that at the start the collector should buy a variety packet which is as large as his immediate pocketbook can afford. The economy of such a method of beginning has been emphasized. After the stamps in a packet of 1,000 or 2,000 or 5,000 varieties have been placed in their proper places in the album, the remaining "blank spaces" may be filled in by buying from approval sheets or at auctions, etc. When this time comes it is essential to own Scott's standard catalog, a new edition of which appears each year.

If the price of a certain stamp on an approval sheet is set down as ten cents, the collector should consult the catalog and learn what the Scott quotation is for that particular stamp. If the Scott figure is *also* ten cents, it would not be a good investment to pay that amount for the stamp on the approval sheet. Why not? Because in all probability there are many dealers who

would be willing to sell the same stamp for considerably less—perhaps half that amount.

How is the collector to know whether one dealer may be overcharging? This the collector learns, as has been indicated, by experience.

It has been pointed out, in another chapter, that some dealers make a practice of charging high prices for common stamps. Such dealers cater particularly to beginners. They are satisfied to get all they can from the newcomers before the latter can obtain the necessary experience.

Other dealers try to make only a moderate and legitimate profit, and by thus selling at reasonable prices they seek to win "satisfied customers" who will give them their patronage year after year.

It takes time for the beginning collector to learn to distinguish between the two classes of dealers. Eventually he will learn to avoid doing business with the profiteer type.

It is advisable for the beginning collector to subscribe to one or more philatelic magazines. Not only do these journals publish philatelic news, but they carry columns of dealers' advertising which offer bargains. By taking advantage of these bargains the newcomer can pursue the hobby economically.

The collector who subscribes to a philatelic magazine should watch the news columns carefully.

Let us assume that Uruguay issues a commemorative

stamp. Two million copies may be printed, or perhaps the stock is limited to only 5,000. Five thousand is a small supply for the world's collectors. The magazine is apt to announce, on the authority of the Uruguayan government, the exact number of copies available. If in this instance the number is only 5,000 it is logical to believe that the stamp will have a future investment value; such a stamp, accordingly, is a good one to seek, as ten years later it may be worth many times the price paid for it.

Definitely to be placed among the stamps which have good investment value are the unused adhesive of the United States. One cannot lose money buying them as long as Uncle Sam's credit remains good, for they will always be worth at least face value. Canceled copies of the higher values of United States regular issues are to be desired, as are good-conditioned specimens of most all of our country's commemorative stamps, as well as even many of the lower denominations of the regulars. Each new generation brings its share of collectors who, after they have advanced in the hobby, prefer the stamps of Uncle Sam, and his issues are becoming increasingly popular abroad. This world-wide demand naturally causes the prices to advance from year to year.

As has been pointed out, new stamps are appearing, abroad and at home, at the rate of from 1,500 to 2,000 varieties a year. The average collector cannot hope to

get them all. The philatelist who purchases with his eye on the investment value does not try to; instead, he endeavors to buy selectively. His experience has taught him that when Paraguay overprints certain regular stamps and thus converts them into adhesives which are to be used temporarily for prepaying postage on letters carried by airplane, such provisionals are apt to rank, in the future, among the really desirable postal paper. Why? Because, obviously, only a relatively few copies are in existence—especially prepared to serve during an emergency, until such time as permanent (or definitive) air stamps could be printed. If the collector could pick up, at a reasonable price, and at the time of issue, one of the overprinted provisionals, he would be making a good investment.

In the early days when the hobby was in its infancy, only sufficient stocks of each stamp were printed to meet actual postal needs. It may be rightly assumed, therefore, that the earlier adhesives have the best investment value, generally speaking.

If a high-denomination stamp, issued a half-century ago and now cataloged at fifty cents, can be picked up at a bargain price of half that amount, the investment is a good one, provided the stamp is in perfect condition. The wise collector is apt to spend twenty-five cents in just that way, in preference to buying a conglomerate lot of the deluge of 1929, because he may anticipate that

a dozen years from now that particular stamp will perhaps double in philatelic value.

Of course there are many collectors who do not give any consideration to investment value. They assemble their stamps primarily to study the designs, inscriptions, etc., with a view to acquiring knowledge.

This educational aspect is to be commended, and to it may be attributed the hobby's popularity. It may be suggested, however, that the beginner keep in mind that eventually he *should* give consideration to the future value of his collection. It is possible to acquire knowledge and purchase wisely at the same time, and this should be the common aim. Certainly it is something to think about.

Chapter Nineteen

COUNTERFEITS AND REPRINTS

IN A general way, postal paper which is fraudulent may be said to be *bogus*, or *counterfeit*, or *faked*. Each term has a meaning of its own, and it is important for the collector to appreciate the distinctions, and to know also what *reprints* are.

What is known as a bogus stamp is not actually a stamp. It is but a piece of paper which purports to be one. It has never prepaid postage on mail, and, having been produced by private individuals and not by any government, it would never be accepted as valid at a post office anywhere. Its maker, as an example, might imagine a non-existing island somewhere in the mid-Pacific, and prepare pretended "stamps" for its "government" and sell them to inexperienced beginners. To such paper would be applied the word "bogus." Obviously it is not listed in the catalog. Moral: be wary about buying any stamp which you cannot find chronicled in Scott's.

A counterfeit, called also a forgery, is an imitation of a genuine stamp. Such spurious copies may be divided into two classes: first, those intended to deceive the

postal authorities and thus be utilized for postage; second, those made for the specific purpose of selling them, as originals, to philatelists.

A fake is a genuine stamp which has some way been "doctored" to make it appear more valuable. Its original color, perhaps orange, may have been changed, through a chemical process, to a shade of brown because a brown one happened to be worth more. It may have been fraudulently given an overprint different from the government's official one. Or it may have been "cleaned"—that is, the cancelation marks removed—to make it appear never to have done postal duty. Or its perforations may have been trimmed away so that it might be mistaken for an imperforate stamp. Or perhaps it has received a new coat of gum in an effort to restore it to mint resemblance.

There is another class of fraudulency—stamps which, torn, have been repaired so that seemingly they had never been damaged. Philately has found a way to circumvent this type of trickery, as will be shown.

Reprints are new impressions made—after the original stamps have ceased to be allowed to do postal duty—from the original plates or blocks or stones. Reprints are prepared sometimes for specimen purposes; but more often they are run off for sale to collectors—sometimes, unfortunately, as pretended originals.

How is the beginner to distinguish the counterfeit adhesive from the genuine, or the reprint from the origi-

nal? The author put that question to one of America's expert philatelists. He replied: "Study for a lifetime. Learn all you can. Then guess."

In other words, the newcomer must not expect that it is going to be simple for him to recognize, every time, a fraudulent stamp. Even veterans who have for years been following the hobby find the problem difficult.

The intelligent collector studies inks, plates, designs, perforations, watermarks, and other details and fundamentals; he acquires all the knowledge he may.

A leading stamp dealer in this country some years ago adopted a policy of refusing either to buy or to sell postal paper which he had reason to believe was counterfeit, and it is to be regretted that all dealers have not followed his example. Aside from safeguarding the hobby from the effects of this evil, they should so refuse for the excellent reason that it is forbidden by law to have in one's possession a counterfeit stamp.

The same dealer who decided not to touch counterfeits, announced that on the reverse side of every reprint which passed through his hands he would place a printed notation to the effect that the stamp was not an original.

The possession of reprints is not a violation of the law. Such adhesive sometimes serve a useful purpose, as will be pointed out.

The collector should not transact business with any dealer who sells bogus, counterfeit, or faked stamps, under the guise of being genuine originals, on approval

sheets or in packets. It is the dealer's business to know which stamps are likely to be fraudulent ones, and certainly it should be part of the ethics of his profession to refrain from foisting such rubbish on collectors.

Equally it is desirable to avoid contact with the dealer who sells reprints as originals.

Assume that a stamp which the catalog lists as being worth five dollars has a price of two cents set down under it when on an approval sheet. The prospective buyer should pause and think. The stamp is either a fraud or a reprint, or else the dealer is inexperienced and does not realize what he is offering for two cents. The latter supposition is unlikely, for the dealer is in business to make a profit and he is not apt to sell for two cents a stamp cataloged at five dollars.

The collector should call the dealer's attention to the fact that he is offering an apparently valuable stamp at a ridiculously low price and ask him point blank how he can afford to do it. If all collectors would do this, the practice of some dealers of placing fraudulent bits of paper on approval sheets and in packets would be checked. The members of the American Stamp Dealers' Association frown on dishonest methods.

One association member has what he calls a reference collection. In it are genuine copies of virtually all stamps which are known to have been either counterfeited or reprinted. The collection contains many rarities which he could sell at a handsome profit, but he

declines to dispose of any of them for the reason that he maintains this collection, housed in an orderly way in many albums, for an express purpose—the comparing of his originals with any stamps which, offered for sale to his company, he may suspect of being counterfeits or reprints.

The collection has cost him more than \$100,000 to assemble during nearly forty years. Through the use of it he has discovered, for example, that there have been thirty-eight attempts to counterfeit the first Swiss stamp—that of the cantonal administration of Basle—which is cataloged at \$250 unused and \$200 canceled. Some Basle counterfeits were offered him, and, by comparing them with the original copy in his reference collection, he saved himself from being swindled.

It is safe to say that there is not a rarity which has not, at one time or another, been counterfeited for sale to collectors. Some of the frauds have been so skillfully made as to defy detection except by the veteran philatelist, and even the old-timers are sometimes deceived. The situation is one which need not disturb the beginner, however, if he keeps his wits about him when a valuable stamp is put on the market for small price.

Experience teaches in philately just as in life generally.

REPRINTS

An original stamp is one from an original plate manufactured either by or for a government, and is issued,

for postal use, while the plate is in the possession of the government or its authorized representatives.

Sometimes the government will retain the plate in its archives, after the stamps have been declared no longer valid for postage, and perhaps years later the government will bring forth the plate and again (*re*) print some copies—not for postal use, but for some special purpose, as a public exhibition. Such stamps comprise one class of reprints; and the government is likely to use a different kind of ink, or perhaps a different texture of paper, or a different measurement of perforation, from that originally used. Thus it is not difficult to distinguish such a reprint from the original.

But there is another sort of reprint. Some governments have made it a practice to sell plates, after the original stamps have been discontinued from postal use, to private individuals or companies. The latter then may run huge quantities of new stamps from the plates and sell them to dealers.

It is legitimate for a dealer to sell reprints *as such*. Many collectors, despairing of ever hoping to get certain originals, and yet desiring to fill those “blank spaces” in their albums, buy reprints instead. It is the dealer who sells reprints *as originals*—and at the prices of the originals—when all the while he *knows* that they are reprints only, who is rightly in disrepute.

Therefore we find, in the Scott catalog, that some

reprints are priced—for the benefit of those collectors who covet them.

Scattered through the catalog pages are *italicized* notations that indicate *which* stamps have been reprinted; and often there is information pointing out how the reprints may readily be distinguished from the originals. Here is a typical notation: "The impressions in the reprints are clear and sharp, and there are more lines in the shading of the face than on the original stamps." Another reads: "The reprints are 24½ mm. high instead of 24mm. The *moiré* pattern on the back is printed in gray-blue instead of bright blue and is blurred and indistinct."

RE-ISSUES

It is important to know that the catalog says:

"In no case must reprints be confounded with re-issues, as the latter are understood to be stamps which are receivable for postage."

A re-issue, then, is not a reprint. A re-issue comprises new and legitimate stamps from the old plates—stamps which are intended for postal use, just as were the earlier originals.

THE "SEEBECKS"

Years ago a collector papered his library wall with 20,000 "Seebecks."

Perhaps you will ask "What is a Seebeck?" and

wonder what such a name has to do with stamps and why reference to it is made in this discussion of reprints.

Possibly some of the most brilliantly-colored and fantastically-designed postal examples in your own album are "Seebecks," if they are from Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, or Salvador, so it is desirable that you know something about them.

N. F. Seebeck was the representative of a bank-note company in New York. In 1889 he made a contract with the last three of the mentioned countries, and later with Ecuador, whereby his firm would supply the four governments with free postal paper, printed in New York, on certain conditions. One was that the countries each should get out a new issue every year, and demonetize (that is, declare to be of no further postal value) each previous year's series. Another was that all the demonetized stamps remaining unsold should be turned back to the New York firm. A third stipulation was that the plates of each demonetized issue must be surrendered to the company.

Thus the stamps of Ecuador from 1892 to 1896, inclusive, of Honduras from 1890 to 1895, inclusive, and of Nicaragua and Salvador from 1890 to 1899, inclusive, are known today as "Seebecks."

So there are "Seebecks" which are originals and others which are reprints. Both blossomed out on approval sheets and in packets. The one good purpose

they served was to attract to philately many boys and girls to whom the colors and designs were enticing.

In due time the stamp journals obtained copies of the contract between the bank-note company and the four governments. The text was translated and was published all over the world. The demand for the stamps then naturally subsided and most of the "Seebecks" became a drug on the market. And when collectors refrained from purchasing, the governments did not consider it profitable to renew the contracts after 1899, and so this speculative effort, which is without parallel in the hobby's history, came to an end.

Some of the reprinted "Seebecks" appeared on paper different from that on which the originals were printed. In other instances, the two paper textures are the same. Accordingly, it is not always easy to distinguish the reprint from the original. Catalog notations serve as a guide.

The author has often been asked this question: "Why are some stamps worth more used than unused?" Some of the "Seebecks" are striking examples of this situation.

Consider Ecuador's 1894 series. In a recent catalog the 2-centavo was quoted at two cents if unused and twelve if used; the 20c at five cents unused and eighteen used.

Why? Because more copies of many of the "Seebecks" were available, to collectors, in mint condition than *postally* utilized. Again the law of supply and

demand enters. The supply of copies which did actual franking duty was relatively small; those which could be had unused were run off in enormous quantities.

CANCELED-TO-ORDER

Many fraudulent cancelations are associated with the "Seebecks," and often with other stamps as well. When it was realized that postally-used copies of the "Seebecks" were bringing better prices than mint ones, certain dealers resorted to having postmarks placed on unused stamps which were never to accord postal service. That is why, here and there, you may come across a stamp which, canceled, still clearly has its original gum. Of course occasionally a stamp is not carefully affixed to its cover and can be removed, after having gone through the mails, with the gum yet intact; but when you find a canceled "Seebeck" with its entire gum, you may judge accordingly.

Canceling-to-order is one of the banes of the hobby. Some collectors covet used stamps, in preference to mint ones, for their albums; and in some foreign countries the postal clerks will obligingly deface stamps on request.

Uncle Sam forbids his postal employees to cancel-to-order.

There was one legitimate exception. During the international philatelic exhibition in New York in 1926, at the special stamp-printing bureau which the govern-

ment operated in order to show visiting collectors how adhesives are run from plates, the clerks *did* cancel-to-order, in vari-colored inks, entire sheets of the 2-cent White Plains commemoratives being printed. This was a special concession to philatelists who wanted sheets bearing an identifying date, as souvenirs of the occasion.

FAKED COVERS AND REPAIRED STAMPS

Once upon a time, not many years ago, the owner of a big American department store—a man who is a collector—had offered to him what purported to be an original envelope bearing a copy of Brazil's first stamp—the 30-reis black, catalogued at \$17.50 by itself and worth much more than that on a cover which actually passed through the mails in 1843.

The price asked was so temptingly low, however, that the merchant was suspicious. He did not buy—because, having submitted the cover to an expert in New York, he was informed that it was not a genuine one.

The stamp itself was an original, but the canceling had been done with a certain kind of ink which was not invented until four years after the date postmarked on the cover!

Obviously, then, this was what is known as a faked cover. There are unscrupulous persons who make a practice of preparing such covers and selling them, at enhanced prices, to unwary collectors.

It is interesting to know that philately has discovered

a way to defeat such schemers. It involves the use of a lamp. But for this lamp, the department-store owner might have purchased the Brazilian cover canceled with ink first made years after the cover was alleged to have been postmarked.

The lamp is one which has been adapted to philately from the medical profession. It has a violet ray virtually equivalent, in its beneficial effects, to the warmth of sunshine. When a postage stamp is placed under this ray, often some surprising things appear within the human vision.

If a canceled adhesive has been so adeptly cleansed that the naked eye cannot discern where the marks were, the ray shows clearly where they once existed.

If a torn stamp has been so expertly repaired as normally to pass inspection by the prospective buyer, the ray discloses at once the spot where the mending was done.

In the case of the Brazilian faked cover, the ray was instrumental in determining the character of the ink which had been used to prepare the cancelation, and so the fraud became known.

Incidentally, these violet-ray lamps cost about \$1,400 apiece, and there are few dealers wealthy enough to own one. Probably there are not more than half a dozen in this country being devoted to philately. There should be more!

Transforming damaged stamps into seemingly per-

fect specimens is of course a questionable business. There are men, particularly in Europe, who make a profession of it. They have their "art" down to a science. They work so cleverly that customary tests applied to stamps under suspicion will often not disclose anything wrong. Their rejuvenated copies can be immersed in benzine, or boiled in water, and the mends remain intact.

There is one American dealer who, when a patched adhesive comes into his possession and the violet ray has revealed its true condition, places, on the back of every such copy, a rubber-stamped notation reading: "This stamp has been repaired." This protects all future buyers of that stamp.

Selling mended stamps is of course legitimate if the purchaser is informed, in advance, about the defect. He then pays less money than a perfect stamp would cost—and fills another "blank space."

John Drinkwater, famous British dramatist whose plays have won deserved popularity with American audiences, is a philatelist. In a recent article—"Myself, Incurable Collector"—in an English magazine, he alludes to fraud and the use of the violet ray lamp. We read:

Good forgeries of stamps are uncommon, and since they are mostly of very rare pieces, no one within the scope of whose purse and knowledge they come ought to be deceived by them.

But the repaired stamp is another matter, and the ingenuity of rascals who re-perforate and re-margin and re-gum and fill up

holes may often deceive the most experienced eye. There is now in use a lamp that such tampering cannot escape, but few collectors will be able to use one of these. With continued practice we shall find that nothing but the most cunning fraud will pass our scrutiny; and for the rest, we have to rely on the help of reputable dealers, who are themselves the most active opponents of the faker. It is not only honesty but policy for them to be so, since the faker is the most dangerous menace to the hobby of stamp-collecting as a whole.

Chapter Twenty

MAGAZINES, BOOKS, AND SOCIETIES

QUESTIONS which beginners have frequently asked the author indicate interest in philatelic journals, books, and collectors' societies, and this final chapter has been reserved for information which comprises answers to such queries as:

"What stamp magazines do you recommend?"

"Where can I buy books which tell me about philately?"

"Ought I to join a stamp society?"

There are magazines and volumes and pamphlets in abundance which are devoted exclusively to the hobby; to mention them all would require many pages. As for societies, they, too, are numerous; they flourish in many lands, and some are international in character.

The collector who believes that his interest in philately is to endure should by all means subscribe to one or more journals. It may mildly startle even the veteran to learn that more than sixty countries can boast of stamp magazines. They are published regularly, and variously in English, German, French, Spanish, Italian,

Scandinavian, Turkish, Portuguese, Greek, Egyptian, Chinese, Russian, Japanese, and other languages; some have gained wide international circulation by appearing in two or more languages simultaneously.

Our readers are of course concerned with only those published in our own tongue.

The iron-and-steel executive keeps abreast with developments in his industry by reading the technical and class journals having to do with his products. The boot-and-shoe men, the automotive manufacturers, the jewelers, the dry-goods men, the airplane makers, the warehouse operators, the candy producers—manufacturers and distributors and sellers in all lines of business in this country—have their own trade and vocational magazines.

It is not amazing, then, that philately should have at least one or two. The surprising fact is that there are dozens. Some are devoted to the hobby in general; a few are collectors' society organs; others deal with specialized branches of the hobby.

To know the trend of the philatelic times, to be informed about the new issues as they appear and the quantities of them printed, to acquire knowledge and background of adhesives which have been distributed in the past—all these things are important, as the collector learns by experience. Careful reading of one or more stamp journals certainly is desirable.

MAGAZINES

It has been pointed out that it is essential to possess the Scott catalog because it lists and prices all postage stamps of all nations. The catalog appears only once each year; to meet the meantime needs of collectors, therefore, the publishers have a monthly magazine which contains, as one feature, a "Chronicle of New Issues." Thus every month the newly-printed stamps from all over the world are illustrated and listed, with prices appended, just as they will be chronicled in the following year's edition of the standard catalog. Authoritative articles and news, of value to both adult and beginning collectors, make up the balance of the pages. Only Scott advertising appears. This magazine is Scott's *Monthly Journal*. Price, \$1 a year. Address the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 1 West 47th Street, New York City.

A leading weekly is Mekeel's *Weekly Stamp News*, 226 Federal Street, Portland, Maine. Price, \$1.50 a year. Articles and news are published; there is a page for juniors, new issues are described, and particular attention is paid to philatelic developments in Washington. The advertising is general.

The *American Philatelist*, the official organ of the American Philatelic Society, is published monthly at 807 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price, \$2.50 yearly.

The *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, a monthly, published at 11-15 North 14th Street, Richmond, Va., is the official organ of the Society of Philatelic Americans, of the International Philatelic Association, and of the Philatelic Plate Number Association. Subscription price, \$1 annually.

For the beginning collector who aspires to exchange stamps with other philatelists, both in the United States and abroad, there is *Philatelic West*, Superior, Nebraska. This is a monthly. Price, \$1 a year. The hobby's followers who desire to build their collections by "swapping" will find, in this journal, small advertisements inserted by stamp fans in various countries.

A combination general and air news journal of merit is *Stamp News*, published by A. C. Roessler, 140 South Parkway, East Orange, New Jersey. It appears frequently, without any regular dating, the subscription price being 50 cents for twenty-five issues. This is a particularly desirable publication for the collector who has an eye to the investment value of his stamps. Much attention is paid to flown and souvenir and first-day covers.

Another good magazine is the weekly *Philatelic Gossip*, price \$1 yearly, published in Holton, Kansas.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of the collector of air stamps and flown covers is the *Air Mail Collector*, published monthly by The Gossip Printery, Holton, Kansas. Price, 50 cents yearly. A feature is "Coming

Events," which gives advance notices of inauguration of projected regular air routes and of other flights, thus enabling collectors to arrange for flown first-day covers. The dealers' advertising is devoted to aëro-philately.

Of value similarly to flown cover specialists is the *Washington Stamp News*, \$1 yearly, published by C. E. Nickles at 213 Seaton Place, N.E., Washington, D. C.

For the specialist in precancels is *The Precancel Bee*, published monthly at 2758 Clarkson Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska. Price, 50 cents a year. This magazine is essential for collectors of these overprinted adhesives.

In addition to these journals, the beginner will be interested to know that various juvenile magazines have departments devoted to philately. These include *The American Boy*, Detroit, Michigan, the stamp page of which is conducted by the author of this book; *Boy's Life*, New York, the official organ of the Boy Scouts of America, *St. Nicholas*, New York, and *Open Road for Boys*, Boston. *The American Girl*, New York, also gives some space to the hobby.

In England there are two magazines which are perhaps outstanding. One is *Stamp Collecting*, a weekly, published by Philately House, 15 Saint Bride Street, London, E. C. 4. The price to United States collectors is \$3.60 yearly. The other is *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly*, a product of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., publishers of the British standard catalog, at 391 Strand, London, W. C. 2.

The price to American philatelists is 3 shillings a year.

Particularly for the beginning-collector is the *Junior Stamp Magazine*, published monthly at 112, Strand, London, W.C. 2, England. Price, 2 shillings 6 pence yearly.

Books

Literally thousands of books have been published about philately, and it is manifestly impossible to list them all in the limited space of this chapter. Some are general in character; others give specialized information about the stamps of certain countries or classifications.

There are, first, the standard catalogs. The one in the United States is Scott's, at the New York address already given. Price, \$2. The British standard volume is published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., at the London address mentioned. Prices, for Part I, "British Empire," 6 shillings 6 pence (plus 8 pence postage); for Part II, "Rest of the World," 10 shillings (plus 1 shilling postage).

Scott's publishes also the Specialized Catalog of United States Postage Stamps. Price, \$2.

For the air stamp specialist, three volumes may be recommended particularly. One is the American Catalog of Air Mail and First Day Covers. Price, \$1.50. Address the Berkshire Exchange, Cummington, Massachusetts. Another is the Historical Air Mail Catalog.

Price \$2. Address K. Lissiuk Philatelic Co., 1467 Broadway, New York City. The third is the Canadian Air Mail Catalog. Price, \$1. Address the Marks Stamp Co., 462-B Spadina Avenue, Toronto 2, Canada.

For the precancel specialist there is the Standard Precancel Stamp Catalog, published by Hoover Brothers, 35 West 33d Street, New York City. The prices are \$2.75 with paper cover and \$3.25 with cloth cover. W. B. Hoover, at the same address, will on request send a free pamphlet entitled "A. B. C. of Precancel Collecting," and this is recommended to the beginner interested in this form of specialism.

The Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Beverly, Massachusetts, publishes a long list of philatelic books and pamphlets, as does the Vallaney Press, Literature Department, 15 Saint Bride Street, London, E. C. 4, England. Lists and prices will be furnished on request.

A book written by Prescott H. Thorp especially for beginners is "Stamp Collecting—How and Why," published, (price \$2), by the Scott Company. This firm has other books valuable to the philatelist, including John N. Luff's "The Postage Stamps of the United States"—a detailed history of our own country's adhesives up to and including 1901.

Particularly valuable for the beginner is The Standard Philatelic Dictionary, by B. W. H. Poole and Willard O. Wylie, published by the Severn-Wylie-Jewett firm already mentioned. Price on request to the company.

The volume includes many of the terms set forth in the Glossary, Terminology and Index which form the concluding pages of this present book, but goes more into detailed description.

World romance and adventure as reflected by postage-stamp designs are told by F. B. Warren in "The Pageant of Civilization," price \$6, published by The Century Co., New York City.

For the collector who is interested in the origin and development of postal systems throughout the world, there is "Old Post Bags," price \$5, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York City.

SOCIETIES

Membership in one or more collectors' organizations is, in the author's opinion, truly worth while. Dues are generally nominal, and the benefits are many. The American Philatelic Society, for example, keeps in circulation, among its members, approval sheets prepared by other members; these sheets contain stamps often priced far below catalog quotations, and in this way the members pick up many bargains. Other members exchange direct by letter. Several of the societies publish magazines containing articles and news; the American Philatelic Society, which holds conventions annually, has as its official organ *The American Philatelist*, while the Collectors' Club of New York has its own informative journal.

Appended is a list of leading societies of more than local importance. The secretaries will, on request, be glad to furnish details as to dues, benefits, etc.

Aëro Philatelic Club. Secretary, Harold L. Hayman, 16 Upper Phillimore Gardens, London, W. 8, England.

Aëro Philatelic Club of India. Secretary, Stephen H. Smith, 16 Collin Lane, Calcutta, India.

American Air Mail Society. Secretary, L. B. Gatchell, 41 Grand Boulevard, Binghamton, New York.

American Philatelic Society. Secretary, Dr. H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A," Denver, Colorado.

British Philatelic Association, Ltd. Secretary, G. J. C. Welch, 63 Queen Victoria Street, London, England.

Canadian Philatelic Society. Secretary, William Butler, 137 Gillard Avenue, Toronto 6, Canada.

Chicago Aëro Philatelic Society. Publicity manager, George A. Zimmerman, 1747 Wallen Avenue, Rogers Park, Chicago, Illinois.

City of London Philatelic Society. Secretary, E. H. Brandt, 89 Southwood Lane, London, N. 6, England.

Collectors' Club, 51 West 48th Street, New York City.

Hellenic Philatelic Society, Avenue Patission No. 26a, Athens, Greece.

International Philatelic Association. Secretary, Harry E. Klotzbach, P. O. Bos 862, Buffalo, New York.

Irish Philatelic Society. Secretary, F. J. Robinson, 12 Grafton Street, Dublin, Ireland.

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Junior Philatelic Society. Secretary, D. Aiken, 33 Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4, England.

Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland. Secretary, Dr. D. Chisholm, 12 Victoria Park Drive South, Scotstown, Glasgow, Scotland.

London Stamp Club, Philately House, 15 Saint Bride Street, London, E. C. 4, England.

National Air Mail Society. Headquarters, Room 1623, 159 North State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Philatelic Plate Number Association. Secretary, F. D. Munroe, 218 5th Street, Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

Precancel Stamp Society. Secretary, John Spaulding, New Berlin, New York.

Society of Philatelic Americans. Secretary, William Lycett, 1221 Washington Street, Cape May, New Jersey.

Stamp Collectors' Association, 140 South Parkway, East Orange, New Jersey. Secretary, Miss Roberta Roe.

Stamp Exchange Protection Society. Secretary, A. W. Geddes, 15 Outer Temple, 222 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England.

GLOSSARY, TERMINOLOGY AND INDEX

THE pages which follow comprise one of the most important sections of this book. There are literally hundreds of philatelic terms which are unfamiliar even to the veteran collector; certainly the newcomer as he handles his stamps finds himself in a maze. Words and phrases which are curious come before his eye, and not all of them are in foreign languages.

On various stamps the collector reads "Roca" and "Shahi" and "Svalbard" and "Cabo" and "Lugpos" and other odd inscriptions.

What do they mean? Are these the names of people? Are they monetary terms? Are they significant of postage due, or special delivery, or air mail?

"Roca" appears under a man's picture on a stamp of Argentina. Well, who was Roca? Would you like to know?

If all the hundreds of inscriptions on stamps could be translated or interpreted or explained, how helpful it would be for the collector!

That, then, is the primary purpose of the combined "Glossary, Terminology and Index" section which follows. Here are set down approximately 2,500

words, and either their meanings are given briefly or reference is made to earlier chapters in this book.

We find that "Roca" was a President of Argentina. "Shahi" is a monetary term. "Svalbard" means "Spitsbergen." "Cabo" is significant of "Cape." And "Lugpos" is translated into "Air post."

By consulting all these terms the collector will the more readily be able to distinguish stamps of various lands. He will at the same time be familiarizing himself with the hobby, and moreover he will be *learning*—and it is because stamps teach that philately is so popular.

It should be explained that the terms which are printed in **bold face type** refer to persons. Those which are in *Italics* are foreign words, except all the monetary terms, which, with all the remaining words, are in ordinary type.

A. Anotacian. Annotation. Signifies stamp for registered mail.

A. & T. Annam and Tonkin.

Aangebragt per Land-Mail. Delivered by Land-Post.

Abasi, abassi. Monetary terms.

Abasolo, Miguel. Identified with Mexican war of independence.

Abel, Niels Henrik. A Norwegian mathematician.

Abertura dos Portes. Opening of the ports.

A betale. To pay. Postage due.

Abo. A city of Finland.

Abril. April.

Abstimmung. Plebiscite.

Acknowledgment of receipt stamp. One issued, upon payment of a designated

fee, to indicate to the postmaster at destination that the sender is to be notified that the mail bearing the stamp has been delivered to the person addressed.

Acores. Azores.

Acosta, Julio. A President of Costa Rica.

A.D. Andrew Doherty. (Pre-cancel on U. S. playing card revenue.)

Admon. Pral. Administracoin Principal. Principal Administration.

Admon. Pral. de Correo de Campeche. Principal Administration of posts in Campeche.

Adolphus Gustav. Same as Gustav, which see.

Aerea, aereo, aerien, aerienn, aéro. Air.

LOS ANGELES MUSEUM
EXPOSITION PARK

- Aëro-philately.** The hobby of collecting air mail stamps and covers.
- Aëro-philosemy.** A word coined to describe the hobby of collecting air-mail stamps and covers. (*Philos*, friend; *semeion*, impression of a seal.)
- Aerore.** Air.
- Afghanes.** Identifies Afghanistan.
- Afghani.** Monetary term.
- Africana.** African.
- Afrique Equatoriale Française.** French Equatorial Africa. Identifies stamps of Middle Congo, Ubangi and Chad.
- Afrique Occidentale Française.** French Western Africa; that is, French Guinea.
- Agosto.** August (month).
- Agramonta, Ignacio.** A Cuban patriot.
- Agricole et Industrielle.** Agriculture and Industry.
- Aguinardo issue.** Filipino locals issued during insurrection of 1898. Not listed in Scott's catalog.
- Ahmad Shad.** A ruler of Persia.
- A. H. PD.** Initials of Angra, Horta and Ponta Delgada.
- Air-mail stamps and covers.** See Chapter XIV.
- Airplane stamps.** See Chapter I.
- Ajutor area informeta ilor Besarabei.** Help for the starving in Bessarabia.
- Akahi.** One.
- A la Memoria del Heroe.** To the memory of a hero.
- Alawiya.** Alaouites.
- Albert I.** A Monaco prince and ruler.
- Albert II.** A king of Belgium.
- Albert Frederick, Prince.** Son of King George V of Great Britain.
- Alberti.** An Argentine patriot.
- Albino.** Applied to a stamp impression which is produced without its intended color. Albino impressions have no added philatelic value.
- Aldama, Juan.** Identified with Mexican war of independence.
- Alexander.** A king of Jugo-Slavia.
- Alexander I.** A Russian czar.
- Alexander II.** A Russian czar.
- Alexander III.** A Russian czar.
- Alexandra.** Queen Alexandra, wife of King Edward of Great Britain.
- Alexandrie.** Alexandria.
- Alexis Michaelovitch.** A Russian czar.
- Alfaro, Eloy.** A general of Ecuador.
- Alfonso XIII.** A king of Spain.
- Algérie.** Algeria.
- Ali.** A king of Hejaz.
- Ali-bin-Hamoud.** A sultan of Zanzibar.
- Aljanmah.** October.
- Aljubarrota.** Name of a battle.
- Allegre, El Marques de Selva.** A patriot of Ecuador.
- Allemagne.** Flemish for Germany.
- Allende, Ignacio.** Identified with Mexican war of independence.
- Almonacid.** An Argentina air-post director identified also with development of air-mail service in Nicaragua.
- Alsztyn.** Allenstein.
- Alvarez.** Pedro Alvarez Cabral, which see.
- de Alvear, Carlos Maria.** A general identified with Argentina's liberation from Spanish rule.
- Alwar.** Another spelling of Alwur.
- Alzamiento de Enriquillo.** Rebellion of Enrique, an Indian chief in the Dominican Republic.
- A.M. (surcharge).** *Axia metaliki*. Value in coin.
- Amanullah.** Emir Amanullah Khan, a ruler of Abyssinia.
- Américaine.** American.
- Amülicher verkehr.** Official communication.
- Amundsen, Roald.** Norwegian explorer in honor of whose North Pole flight Norway issued stamps.
- Anato Ikh Pomy Ia.** Eastern Roumelia.
- Anchal, anchel,** post or postage.

- Andreas Ferdinand.** A prince-ruler of Lichtenstein.
- Aniversario de la Independencia.* Anniversary of Independence.
- Anna.** A monetary term.
- Anessione.* Annexation.
- Anno.* Year.
- d'Annunzio.** Italian poet and soldier who occupied Fiume.
- Ano.* Year.
- Anotacion.* Noted. Signifies stamp for registered mail.
- Anotado.* Noted. Significant of obsolete stamps again being used.
- Antananarivo.** A town of Madagascar.
- Antigua.** Aged, from Spanish *antigua* and Latin *antiquus*.
- Antillas.* Signifies the Caribbean Sea (*Mar de las Antillas*).
- Antonino.** St. Anthony of Padua.
- Antwerpen, Anvers.** Antwerp.
- À payer.* To pay. Postage due.
- À percevoir.* To collect. Postage due.
- Apotheosis de Miranda.* Apotheosis (deification) of Miranda, a Spanish patriot identified with attainment of Venezuela's independence.
- Approval applicants,** books and sheets. See Chapter II.
- A. P. S.** American Philatelic Society.
- A. R.** *Aviso de recepcion* or *accuser de recepcion*. Indicates advice, or acknowledgment, of mail having been received.
- A. R.** *Anotacion registro.* Inland registration.
- Arad.** A Hungarian city.
- Arawak.** An Indian of Jamaica.
- Arbe.** Name of an island.
- Arca.* Arch.
- Arca,** Manuel José. An early Central American general.
- Archer, Henry.** Inventor of a stamp perforating machine.
- À recevoir.* To be received. That is, postage due.
- Argentina.** Argentine Republic.
- Arisugawa,** Taruhito. A Japanese soldier-prince.
- Armée.* Army.
- Armenwet.* Poor regulations. For official use by administrators of laws for the relief of the poor.
- Arrivée.* Arrival.
- Art.** Abbreviation of article, clause.
- Artigas,** José Gervasio. Soldier, statesman, national hero, of Uruguay.
- Artist's initials.** These sometimes appear, as minute letters, supplementing a stamp's design.
- Arvizkarosultaknak kulon.* Extra for the flood sufferers.
- Arze,** Estevan. Identified with Bolivia's war of independence.
- Ascasubi.** A patriot of Ecuador.
- Ascension.** Discovered on Ascension Day in 1501.
- A.S.D.A.** American Stamp Dealers' Association.
- Asegura entrega inmediata al llegar a la administracion de destino.* Insures immediate delivery on arrival at office of destination. That is, special delivery.
- Assisi.** See St. Francis of Assisi.
- Assistencia.* Assistance, aid.
- Assistencia nacional aos tuberculosis.* Signifies national assistance for consumptives.
- Asterisk mark (*).** Signifies unused.
- Atahualpa.** An Inca ruler in the early history of Peru.
- Athens print.** Distinguishes Greek stamps printed in Athens.
- Atlantico.* Atlantic.
- Att.** A monetary term.
- Auguste,** Tancrede. A President of Haiti.
- Augustus.** Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus. First Roman emperor.
- Auksinas.** A monetary term.
- Aur.** A monetary term.

- Ausgabe*. Issue (of stamps).
- Australia**. From Latin *auster*, south wind. Australia is the only continent lying wholly within the southern hemisphere.
- Avellaneda**, Gertrudios Gomez de. A Spanish poetess honored by Cuba, where she was born.
- Avellaneda**, Nicolas. A President of the Argentina Confederation.
- Aviacao*, *aviaco*. Aviation.
- Avion*. Air.
- Aviso de recepcion*. Advice, or acknowledgement, of receipt of mail.
- Avisporto*, *avisporto maerke*. Newspaper post, postage.
- Avo**. A monetary term.
- Ayacucho**. Name of a battle. Means "Corner of Death."
- A.Z.** Initials of Ahmed Zogu.
- Azcuenaga**. An Argentine patriot.
- Azirbayedjan*. Azerbaijan.
- B.** (overprint): Signifies Bangkok.
- Bach**, Johann Sebastian. A German organ composer.
- Backska*. Banat.
- Bacon**, Francis. One of the founders of colony of Newfoundland.
- Baghdad*. Bagdad.
- Baden-Powell**, Sir Robert. Organizer of the Boy Scout organization. A British general.
- Bahia**. A Brazilian city.
- Baht**. A monetary term.
- Bai**. Abbreviation of bajocchi (plural of bajoccho), a monetary term.
- Bakinskoi Pochtovya Kontora*. Baku Post Office.
- Balboa**. A monetary term.
- Balboa tomando posesion del Oceano Pacifico*. Balboa taking possession of the Pacific Ocean.
- de Balboa**, Vasco Nunez, Portuguese adventurer, discoverer of the Pacific Ocean.
- Balcare**. An Argentine general and patriot.
- Baldwin**, Robert. A Canadian statesman and Cabinet member.
- Balmaceda**, José Manuel. A President of Chile.
- Ban**, bani, banu. Monetary terms.
- Banat**. A region of Hungary.
- Baranya**. A city in Hungary.
- Baraona**, M. Paz. A president of Honduras.
- Barbados**. From Spanish *barbudo*, or Portuguese *barbado*, each significant of "bearded"; the native fig tree is of growth resembling a beard.
- Barbosa**, Ruy. A Brazilian journalist and orator identified with revolution of 1889.
- Barclay**. A President of Liberia.
- Barred stamps**. Remainders canceled with printers' rules or "bars" to identify them as being no longer of postal use.
- Barreiro**, Candido. A President of Paraguay.
- Barrios**, Gerardo. A President of Salvador.
- Barrios**, Justo Rufino. A President of Guatemala.
- Basanavicius**, Jonas. A Lithuanian statesman, author of Lithuania's declaration of independence.
- Bass**, W. E. A Confederate postmaster of Petersburg, Va.
- Batalha**. Name of Portuguese monastery.
- Batalla**. Battle.
- Batalla de Sarandi*. Battle of Sarandi.
- Batym*. Identifies Batum.
- Bayern*. Bavaria.
- Bayer. posttaxe*. Bavarian postal tax. That is, postage due.
- Bayr*. Contraction of *Bayern*.
- B.C.** Initials of Bundelkhand Central. Identify Charkhari, a State of central India.

- B. C. A.** Identifies British Central Africa.
- B. C. M.** British Consular Mail.
- B.C. India.** Bundelkhand India. Identifies Charkhari.
- Beatrice.** A Spanish princess.
- van Beethoven,** Ludwig. A German musical composer.
- Belem.** A Brazilian port, now called Para.
- Belgian print.** Distinguishes Greek stamps printed in Belgium.
- Belgie.** Identifies Belgium.
- Belgie posterijen.** Belgian post, postage.
- Belgique.** Identifies Belgium.
- Belgisch-Congo.** Belgian Congo. Identifies Congo.
- Belgrano,** Manuel. Identified with South America's liberation from Spanish rule.
- Bem,** Jozef. Polish revolutionist who fought for Poland, Hungary and Turkey.
- Benaders.** Ports.
- Benedict.** See St. Benedict.
- Benkowski,** G. A Bulgarian revolutionist.
- Bennington.** A Vermont city.
- Benzine cup.** Another name for watermark detector. See Chapter II.
- Bermuda.** Named after Juan Bermudez, wrecked on the island in the 16th Century.
- Bermudez,** Juan. Man after whom Bermuda (which see) was named.
- Berthelot,** Pierre Eugène Marcellin. A French scientist and politician.
- Bertrand,** Francisco. A president of Honduras.
- Besa.** A monetary term.
- Besa.** Significant of "genuine."
- Bestellen op Zondag.** Deliver on Sunday.
- Betanzos,** Miguel. Identified with Bolivia's war of independence.
- Bettolo.** An Italian admiral.
- B.F.K.—Rives** (watermark). Blanchet, Freres & Kleber, of the town Rives, paper manufacturers.
- B. G. Bollo gazette.** Stamp for journals. That is, newspaper stamp.
- B. Guiana.** British Guiana.
- Bicentenario.** Bi-centenary.
- Bicolored.** Applied to stamps printed in two or more colors.
- Bine-facere.** Benefaction, charity.
- Bisects.** See Chapter VI.
- Bit.** A monetary term.
- Blackburn,** J.C. S. A former Governor of the Canal Zone.
- Blanco.** See Encalada.
- B L C I.** Identifies Bhopal. B and L are first and last letters of Bhopal. C and I are initials of Central India.
- Blocks.** See Chapter VII.
- B.L.P. Busta Lettera Postale.** Postal letter envelope.
- B.L.P. Overprint** significant of charity for wounded soldiers.
- B.N.F. Base Navale Francaise.** French Naval Base.
- B/O.** Signifies bolivar, a monetary term.
- Boerhoeve,** Herman. Dutch physician. Bogus stamp. See Chapter XIX.
- Bold face type.** **These words are in bold face.**
- Bolivar,** Simon. Identified with liberation of South America from Spanish rule. A President of Colombian Republic.
- Boliviano.** A monetary term.
- Bollo.** Stamp.
- Bollo della posta di Sicilia.** Stamp of the post of Sicily.
- Bollo postale.** Postage stamp.
- Bollo straordinario per le poste.** Stamp extraordinary for the post—for collecting a tax on newspapers from foreign countries. Signifies a newspaper stamp.

- Bolognesi**, Colonel. A Peruvian military hero.
- Bonifacio**, José. A revolutionary hero of Brazil.
- Bonilla**, Manuel. A President of Honduras.
- Books**. See Chapter XX.
- Boris**. A king of Bulgaria.
- Borno**. A President of Haiti.
- Boscourt**. A mythical man who is supposed to have welded early Turkish tribes into a unified country.
- Bosnien Hercegovina*. Identifies Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Boteff**, Christo. A Bulgarian poet and patriot.
- de Bougainville**. A French navigator identified with French colonial expansion.
- Bourchier**, James D. A Balkan correspondent for the London "Times."
- B.Pesta*. Identifies Budapest.
- Branco**, Camillo Castello. A Portuguese novelist.
- Brazil*. Brazil.
- Brancovan**, Constantin. Identified with Rumania's early struggles against Turkey.
- Braunschweig*. Brunswick.
- Briefmarke*. Letter stamp. That is, postage stamp.
- British Honduras**. Honduras is derived from Spanish word meaning "depths"—alluding to difficulty by ships in finding places of anchorage.
- Brown**, William. An Irishman who was an admiral in the Argentine navy.
- Brunhilde**. A character in the German epic "Nibelungenlied."
- Brussel*. Brussels.
- Bruxelles*. Brussels.
- Buchanan**. A Liberian town.
- Buiten Bezit*. Signifies outlying possessions or colonies.
- Buleaga o Toga*. Government of Tonga.
- Bulhom**. (See St. Anthony of Padua.)
- Bull's Eye series**. Same as Eye of the Ox series, which see.
- Bulnes**, Manuel. A President of Chile.
- Bureau of Engraving and Printing**. See Chapter VII.
- Burele**. A term applied to a fine network pattern of colored dots or lines on certain stamps.
- Burelage** (or burele). Similar to *Moiré*, which see.
- Burgoyne**. A British army general during the American War of Independence.
- Byron**, Lord. A British poet, and patriot in Greek cause of independence.
- C**. In some catalogs this letter indicates Chalky, which see.
- C**. Significant of country; that is, the interior.
- C. A.** Central America.
- C.A.** (in watermark). Crown Agents.
- Caballero**, Bernardino. A President of Paraguay.
- Caballero**, Pedro Juan. A Paraguayan general and patriot.
- Cabanas**. A Central American general and a President of Honduras.
- Cabildo*. City Hall.
- Cabo*. Cape.
- Cabo Jubi, Cabo Juby*. Cape Juby.
- Cabot issue**. Newfoundland 1897 stamps commemorating anniversary of discovery of the island and Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee.
- Cabot**, Sebastian. Son of Giovanni Caboto, an Italian navigator who discovered Newfoundland. It has been disputed whether the son accompanied the father on the voyage of discovery.
- Cabo Verde*. Cape Verde.
- de Cabral**, Pedro Alvarez. A Portuguese navigator, discoverer of Brazil.
- Cabrera**, Don Carlos. A Nicaraguan President.

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- Caches.** A monetary term.
- Cacambau.** A king of Fiji.
- Cacobau.** Variation of Cacambau, which see.
- Caesar, Caius Julius.** Roman general, statesman, writer.
- Cafeiro.** Coffee.
- Caisse d'Amortissement.** Significant of debt amortization.
- Caldas, Francisco José.** A geographer, astronomer and patriot of Colombian Republic.
- Calderon, Abdon.** Identified with liberation of Ecuador.
- Calédonie.** Caledonia.
- C.A.M.** Contract Air-Mail.
- Camb. Aust. Sigillum Nov. Sigillum Novae Cambriae Australis.** Seal of New South Wales.
- Cameroun.** Cameroons.
- Caminho de ferro.** Signifies railroad.
- Camóens, Luiz vaz de.** Portuguese poet.
- Campagnes coloniales.** Colonial campaign.
- Campeche.** Spanish for Campeachey, a Mexican State.
- Canas, José Simeon.** Identified with abolishment of slavery in Salvador.
- Canberra.** Capital city of Australian Commonwealth.
- Cancellation.** The post-office obliteration mark applied to a stamp to signify it has been used.
- Canceled to order.** The postmarking of unused stamps, at a postoffice, at a collector's request in order to make it appear that the stamps actually did postal duty. Stamps canceled to order usually retain their original gum. (See Chapter XIX.)
- Candareen.** A monetary term.
- Cantemir, Demeter.** An 18th century ruler of Moldavia.
- Cantonal stamps.** Applied to issues of Swiss cantons 1845-1850 prior to Federal issues.
- Capac.** See Manco Capac.
- Caritas.** Charity.
- Carlist issue.** See Carlos.
- Carlos, Don.** Spanish revolutionist. Spain's Carlist stamps are derived from the name.
- Carol I.** Charles I, a Rumanian king.
- Carranza, Emilio.** A Mexican aviator.
- Carrera, José Miguel.** An army general identified with Chile's struggle for independence.
- Carriers' stamps.** See Chapter XI.
- Carrington, Lord.** A governor of New South Wales.
- Cartier, Jacques.** French navigator, discoverer of the St. Lawrence River.
- Cartilla Postal de Espana.** Signifies a Spanish postal primer distributed among schools and containing instructions for addressing mail.
- Cartophily.** Collecting of postal cards.
- Cartridge paper.** A special rough-surfaced paper on which a few stamps are printed.
- Carupano.** A district of Venézucla.
- Carvalho.** See Pombal.
- Casa de Correos.** House of Postage; that is, post office.
- Cash.** A monetary term (Shanghai).
- Castelli, Juan José.** An Argentine patriot.
- Castelrosso.** Castellorizo.
- Castrioti, George.** Albanian national hero.
- Castro, Cipriano.** A Venezuelan President.
- Cat.** Contraction of Catalog.
- Cataluna.** Catalonia.
- Catharine wheel.** Describes a wheel-like device overprinted on certain Salvador stamps "to distinguish the stamps actually used from the un-

- issued remainders in the hands of the contractors."
- Catherine II.** A Russian empress.
- Catie.** Charity.
- Cavalle.** Kavala, or Cavalla, a Turkish seaport where France maintained a foreign post office.
- Cayman Islands.** From Caribbean word *caiman*, alligator, which is found there in large numbers.
- C.C.** (in watermark). Crown Colonies.
- C.C.C.P.** Initials of Russian words meaning Federation of Socialist Soviet Republics.
- C. Ch.** Cochin China.
- C.E.F.** Cameroons Expeditionary Force.
- C.E.F.** Chinese Expeditionary Force.
- Celman,** Miguel Juarez. A President of Argentina.
- Cent,** centai, centavo, centavos fuentes, cent de escudo, cent de peseta, cent de peso. Monetary terms.
- Centenaire, centenario.** Centenary.
- Centenario da India.** Significant of da Gama's voyage to India. See Da Gama.
- Centenario Dantes A.D. MCMXXI.** Centenary of Dante, 1921 A.D.
- Centenario Dantesco.** Dante centenary.
- Centenario da Revolucao Republicana em Pernambuco, Bandeira de Republica de 6 de Marco de 1817.** Centenary of the Republican Revolution in Pernambuco, Band of the Republic, March 6, 1817.
- Centenario de la Revolution de Julio.** Centenary of the Revolution of July (1809).
- Centenario de las instrucciones.** Centenary of the instructions, referring to instructions to General Artigas of Uruguay to declare country's independence in 1813.
- Centenario de Cultivo del Cafe.** Centenary of the cultivation of coffee.
- Centenario del descubrimiento del Mar del-Sur.** Centenary of the discovery of the South Sea.
- Centenario del Rincon.** Centenary of (battle of) Rincon.
- Centenario de Mitre.** Centenary of (birth of) Mitre. See Mitre.
- Centes.** Contraction of centesimo.
- Centesimi.** Monetary term.
- Centesimo.** A monetary term.
- Centieme, centime.** Monetary terms.
- Centimo.** A monetary term.
- Centro Americana.** Central America.
- Ceres.** Greek goddess of liberty.
- Certdo.** Contraction of *certificado*.
- Certificacion con contenido.** Significant of letter insured up to value of declared contents.
- Certificacion sin contenido.** Significant of letter having been insured without value having been declared.
- Certificado.** Identifies stamp used for registered mail.
- Certifico.** Contraction of *certificado*.
- Cervantes.** Miguel de Cervantes-Saavedra, Spanish playwright, poet, novelist. Author of "Don Quixote."
- Cesko-Slovenska.** Identifies Czechoslovakia.
- Cesko-Slovenska Armady Sibirske** Czecho-Slovak Siberian Army.
- Ceylon.** From Sanscrit *sinhaladvipa*. *Sinhala*, lion; *dvi*, two; *pa*, water; *dvipa*, water on two sides, or island. Lions once roamed on Ceylon; hence, "Lion Island."
- C.G.H.S. Commission du Gouvernement Haute Silésie.** Government Commission of Upper Silesia.
- Cgtte Tubes.** Cigarette Tubes.
- Chalky paper.** Postal paper coated on the printed side with a chalky solution intended to make difficult the removal of the canceling ink.
- Chahi (pl. Chahis).** A monetary term.

- Chamorro**, Fernando. A Nicaraguan general.
- Chamorro**, Pedro Joaquin. A Nicaraguan President.
- Champlain**, Samuel de. French explorer, first governor of French Canada.
- Chang Tso-lin**. A Chinese general and statesman.
- Charity stamps. See Chapter I.
- Charles I.** A king of England.
- Charles I.** Carol I, a Rumanian king.
- Charles VI.** An Austrian emperor.
- Chavez**, I. R. Diaz. A Vice-President of Honduras.
- Chemins de fer*. Railways.
- Cheshcaya Posta*. Czech post.
- Che sovra gli altri com' aquila vola*. Which above all others like an eagle soars.
- Cheun**. A monetary term.
- Chiang Kai-shek**. A President of China.
- Chiffre taxe*. Literally, "figure tax," the amount of the postage due being expressed with a large central numeral.
- Chine*. China.
- Chin Yun P'eng**. A Chinese prime minister.
- Chita**. Name of a city.
- Chopin**, Frédéric François. A Polish composer and pianist.
- Chorrillos**. A town in Peru.
- Christian IV.** A Danish king.
- Christian IX.** A Danish king.
- Christian X.** A Danish king.
- Christina**. A Spanish princess.
- Chrysanthemum**. National flower of Japan.
- Chuckram**. A monetary term.
- Chulalongkorn**. A king of Siam.
- C.I.H.S.** *Commission Interalliée Haute Silésie*. Inter-Allied Commission for Upper Silesia.
- Cinco**. Five.
- Cincuenta**. Fifty.
- Cinovantenario*. Fiftieth anniversary.
- Cinquantenaire*. Significant of fiftieth anniversary.
- Citadelle*. Citadel.
- Ciudad Bolivar**. Name of a battle.
- Clarior e tenebris*. Light after darkness.
- Clark**, George Rogers. American pioneer and army officer who captured Fort Sackville (at Vincennes, Ind.) from the British.
- Clay**, Henry. An American orator and statesman.
- Cleveland**, Grover. A President of the United States.
- Cliché**. A stereotype or electrotype unit of a plate from which stamps are printed.
- Cmos**. Contraction of centimos.
- C.M.T.** *Compagna militare timbru*. Military campaign stamp.
- Coamo**. A town in Porto Rico.
- Cochrane**, Thomas. A British rear-admiral identified with Chile's war of independence.
- Codrington**, Sir Edward. A British admiral, identified with Greek war of independence.
- Coil stamps**. See Chapter VII.
- Coleman**, W. D. A Confederate postmaster of Danville, Va.
- Colindres**, Vincenti Mejia. A President of Honduras.
- Colis postaux*. Postal packages. Identifies parcel post stamps.
- Colon** (*pl. colonos*). A monetary term.
- Colon**. Spanish for Columbus.
- Colon ante el Concejo*. Columbus before the Council.
- Colonia**. Colony.
- Colonia del Chenia*. Kenya Colony.
- Colonia de Rio de Oro*. "Colony of the Gold River." Rio de Oro.
- Colonial printings**. Stamps printed locally in British colonies as distinguished from ones printed in London.

- Colonies de l'Empire Français.* Colonies of the French Empire. Identifies various French colonies.
- Colon—protegiendo sus remenes.* Columbus protecting his hostages.
- Color changelings.* Alludes to stamps which, through contact with certain acids, have assumed new colors. Water, sunlight and fumes sometimes cause stamps to lose their original colors.
- Color chart.* Such charts have been devised to assist the collector to identify stamp colors but have proved unsatisfactory.
- Colored through (paper).* See Chapter VII.
- Color proofs.* Proofs of stamps during process of color trials (which see).
- Color trials.* Experimental application of various colors to a stamp before a color is finally selected.
- Columbus, Christopher.* Discoverer of America.
- Columbus issue.* U. S. stamps of 1893 commemorating discovery of America.
- Comb machine.* See Chapter IV.
- Come Era—Dove Era. As It Was—Where It Was.*
- Comissao Portuguesa de Prisioneiros de Guerra.* Portuguese Commission of Prisoners of War.
- Commemorativo.* Commemorative.
- Commemoratives.* See Chapter XV.
- Commemorativo del Tratado de Limites del 21 Enero de 1929.* Commemorative of the Boundary Treaty, Jan. 21, 1929.
- Commerce type.* Name applied to design of French colonial stamps bearing an allegorical figure symbolical of "commerce."
- Commercia Piratis Expulsis Restituta.* Commerce Restored after the Expulsion of the Pirates.
- Commissario Genle dell Oltre Guiba.* Significant of the general commission administrating Oltre Guiba.
- Commission d'Administration et de Plebiscite.* Significant of the commission administrating the plebiscite.
- Commission—de Controle—Provisoire—Korca.* In control of the provisional commission at Koritza. Significant of provisional government.
- Commissione Interalliee.* Inter-Allied Commission.
- Companhia de Mocambique.* Mozambique Company.
- Complementario.* "To complete"—that is, postage due.
- Comunicaciones.* Communications—that is, postal service.
- Compound perforations.* See Chapter II.
- Compre ud Cafe de Costa Rica.* Buy Costa Rican coffee.
- Condominium.* Significant of joint administration.
- Confe.* Confederation.
- Confed. Granadina.* Granada Confederation.
- Confederacao de Equador.* Confederation of the Equator, arising out of a revolution in Pernambuco, Brazil, in 1824.
- Confederation Granadina.* Colombian Republic.
- Confe on Argentina.* Argentine Confederation.
- Conferencia.* Conference.
- Congo Belge.* Belgian Congo. Identifies Congo.
- Congrès International de Géographie, le Caire.* International Geographical Congress, Cairo.
- Congrès International de Navigation.* International Navigation Congress.
- Congrès International du Coton.* International Cotton Congress.

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- Congreso de los Diputados.* Chamber of Deputies.
- Congres Olymp. Internat.* International Olympic Congress.
- Congrès Statistique, le Caire.* Statistical Congress, Cairo.
- Commemorativa del Siglo XX.* Significant of commemoration of the dawn of the Twentieth Century.
- Connaught,** Duke of. A Governor-General of Canada and uncle of King George V of Great Britain.
- Connell,** Charles. A Postmaster-General of New Brunswick.
- Constantinopoli.* Constantinople.
- Constituyente Fiumana—24.IV.1921.* Fiume constitution—April 24, 1921.
- Contial.** Contraction of Continental.
- Continental.** A term applied to common European stamps.
- Continente.* Continent or mainland.
- Continuous watermark.** See Chapter III.
- Contramarca.* Countersigned.
- Contra sello.* Countersigned.
- Contratos.* Contracts.
- Control.** A letter or a number placed—by the postal authorities for purposes of record—in the margins of a sheet of stamps, although sometimes on the stamps themselves.
- Cook,** James. British explorer, discoverer of Hawaii and other islands.
- Copernicus,** Nicolaus. A Polish astronomer.
- Cordoba.** A monetary term.
- Cordoba.** Cordova.
- de Cordoba,** Francisco Hernandez. Spanish soldier and explorer who founded Leon and Granada, Nicaraguan cities.
- Cordova,** José Maria. Patriot and soldier of Colombian Republic.
- Coree.* Corea.
- Corner letters.** See Chapter VII.
- Corona.** A monetary term.
- Corps d'Occupation.* Army of Occupation.
- Corps Expéditionnaire Franco-Anglais, Cameroun.* French-English Cameroons Expeditionary Corps.
- Correio, Correios, correious, correo, correos.* Post, postage.
- Correo aereo.* Air-post.
- Correo de los ee. UU. de Venezuela.* United States of Venezuela postage.
- Correo interior.* Inland postage.
- Correo rapido.* Rapid post; that is, special delivery.
- Correos del internos.* Significant of inland postage.
- Correos urbanos.* City post, postage.
- Correos y Telegrafos.* Significant of mails and telegraph.
- Correo y Fiscal.* Postage and Revenue.
- Correspondence Urgente.* Urgent correspondence. Special delivery.
- Correspondencia.* Correspondence.
- Correspondencia a debe.* Signifies money due on letters. Identifies postage dues.
- Corriente.* Signifies for current use.
- Côtes des Somalis.* Somali Coast.
- Côte d'Ivoire.* Ivory Coast.
- Côte Française des Somalis.* French Somali Coast. Identifies Somali Coast.
- Counterfeits.** See Chapter XIX.
- Cowrie.** A monetary term.
- Cpenja.* Identifies Serbia.
- C. poste.** Contraction of centesimi post.
- C.R. Cacambau Rex.** King Cacambau, of Fiji.
- Craiu, C. G.** A Rumanian aviator (name misprinted C-Raiu on stamps).
- Crazia (pl. crazie).** A monetary term.
- Croix Rouge.** Red Cross.
- Crown.** A monetary term.
- Crown A (watermark).** The A signifies Australia.

- Crown Q (watermark). The Q signifies Queensland.
- Crown S A (watermark). The S A signifies South Australia.
- Cruz*. Cross.
- Cruz do Oriet*. Significant of Red Cross charity.
- C. S. Confederate States.
- Cs. Contraction of centimos.
- C.S.A. Confederate States of America.
- Cs. de eo. Contraction of centimos de escudo, a monetary term.
- C.S.F.S.R. Caucasian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics.
- CSP. Czechoslovakian post, postage.
- Ct. Cent.
- Ctat. Identifies Bulgaria.
- Ctos. Contraction of cuartos.
- Ctotnhkn*. Identifies Bulgaria.
- Cuarto. A monetary term.
- Cuatro. Four.
- Cubiertas*. Significant of insured letter.
- Cuervo**, Pufino. A statesman of Colombian Republic.
- Currency stamps. Postage stamps which certain Governments permitted to be used temporarily in lieu of money.
- Cursos Juridicos*. Courts of Justice.
- Cut square. An envelope stamp or wrapper stamp cut with the sides parallel and the top and bottom parallel, instead of being cut to the contour of the round impression of the stamp itself. Such stamps always should be cut square if their value is to be preserved.
- D. *Dienst*, service. Identifies official.
- D.A.D.C. *Dante Alighieri Divina Commedia*. Significant of Dante, "Divine Comedy."
- Da Gama**, Vasco. A Portuguese discoverer.
- Dai-Nippon Teikoku Yubin*. Imperial Japanese postage stamp.
- Dala*. Dollar.
- Damus petimus que vicissim*. We give and we seek in turn. Alludes to international commerce.
- Dandy roll. See Chapter III.
- Danmark*. Denmark.
- Dansk. Vestindien*. Identifies Danish West Indies.
- Dansk Vestindiske Oer*. Danish West Indies.
- Dansk. Vestindiske Oer*. Identifies Danish West Indies.
- D'Annunzio**, Gabrielle. Italian poet and warrior.
- Dansk*. Identifies Danish West Indies.
- Dante Alighieri**. An Italian poet.
- Dantzig*. Danzig.
- Dario**, Ruben. A Nicaraguan poet.
- Dastour*. Constitution.
- Datia*. Identifies Duttia.
- David**. A Biblical character.
- Davis**, Jefferson. President of the Confederate States of America.
- Dawk*. Post, postage.
- De*. Generally signifies "of."
- Dead letter office. Post Office Department division to which are sent letters when addressees cannot be found and there is no way of tracing the senders.
- De ajutor*. Significant of "charity."
- Dea Roma*. The Goddess Rome.
- Debreczin. A Hungarian city.
- Decreto*. Signifies decreed.
- De Derde*. The Third.
- De Eerste*. The First.
- Deficiencia de franqueo*. Deficiency of postage—that is, postage due.
- Deficiente*. Deficient—that is, postage due.
- Deficit*. Significant of postage due.
- Definitives. See Chapter I.
- Del Depto*. Of the Department.
- Delgado**. A patriot identified with attainment of Salvador's independence.
- Demonetized. Applied to obsolete stamps no longer good for postal use.

- De oficio.* Signifies "of official use."
- Departmentales.* Departmental.
- Departamento.* Department.
- Dependances.* Dependencies.
- De Pinedo.** An Italian aviator.
- Dept.* Department.
- deRigny.** A French admiral identified with Greek war of independence.
- Derqui, Santiago.** A President of the Argentine Confederation.
- DeRuyter, Michael Adrianzoon.** A Netherlands admiral.
- Descubrimiento de la Costa Firme.* Discovery of the Firm Coast—that is, mainland.
- Desmit rubli.* Ten rubles.
- Dessalines, Jean Jacques.** (Jean Jacques I). An emperor of Haiti.
- De Tweede.* The Second.
- Deutsch.* German.
- Deutsches Reich.* German Empire.
- Deutsch-Newguinea.* German New Guinea.
- Deutschosterreich.* Identifies Austria as an empire.
- Deutsch Oestr. Postverein.* German-Austrian Postal Union.
- Dewey, George.** A United States admiral.
- Dextrine.* A kind of gum applied to certain early British stamps.
- d' Haiti.* Of Haiti.
- Dheuter.* December.
- Dienst.* Service—that is, official.
- Dienstmarke.* Official.
- Die.* See Chapter VII.
- Die proof.* Proof taken of a stamp direct from the die.
- Dietrich.** A character in the German epic "Nibelungenlied."
- Dieu et mon droit.* God and my right.
- Diez.* Ten.
- Diligencia.* Identifies Uruguay. Alludes to stage coach method of transporting mail.
- Dinar.** A monetary term.
- Dinero.** A monetary term.
- Dios, Patria, Libertad.* God, Country, Liberty.
- Dios, Patria, Rex.* God, Country, King.
- Dios, Union y Libertad.* God, Union and Liberty.
- Dios y Federacion.* God and Federation.
- Distrito.* District.
- Djibouti.** French colony known as Somali Coast.
- D.M.** *Dienst-Marke* (official).
- Do.* Of.
- Doce.* Twelve.
- Doce y medio.* Twelve and a half.
- Documentary stamps.** Revenue stamps significant of payment of taxes on documents. See Chapter I.
- Dole, Sanford Ballard.** A President and first territorial Governor of Hawaii.
- Dollar.** Monetary term.
- Dominica.** Abbreviation of *Dominica Dies*—the Lord's Day. Columbus discovered Dominica on a Sunday and so named it.
- Dominicana.* Dominican Republic.
- Dom Pedro I.** Author of Brazil's declaration of independence and Brazil's first constitutional emperor.
- Dom Pedro II.** Brazil's second constitutional emperor, son of Dom Pedro I.
- Don Carlos I.** A king of Portugal.
- Don Quixote issue.** Spain's 1905 stamps commemorating publication of this famous book by Cervantes (which see).
- Doplata, doplatit.* Additional postage. Identify postage dues.
- Dorrego, Manuel.** An Argentine identified with the war of independence from Spanish rule.
- Dos.* Two.
- Dos Estados Unidos do Brazil.* The United States of Brazil.
- Double impression.** Two impressions, one over, or nearly over, the other.

- Double line watermark. See Chapter III.
- Dozsa, Gyorgy.** A Hungarian revolutionist.
- Dpto.* Contraction of *Departamento*.
- Drachma. A monetary term.
- Drei zehntel.* Three tenths.
- Drijvenda brandkast.* Floating safe.
- Dr. Karol Kaczowski, General Sztablskarski, Wojska Polskiego, 1831 3. IV Miedzynarodowy Kongres Medycyny i Farmacji Wojskowej, Warszawa, 30.-V-4.VI 1927.** Dr. Charles Kaczowski, General Medical Corp of the Polish Army, 1831. Sixth International Military and Pharmaceutical Congress in Warsaw, May 30—June 4, 1927.
- Dio.* Contraction of *departamento*.
- Duarte, Juan Pablo.** Identified with independence of the Dominican Republic.
- Ducat. A monetary term.
- Duc di Parma, Pica, Etc. Ducati di Parma, Piacenza, et cetera.* Identifies Parma.
- Duit, duiten (plural).** A monetary term.
- Duitschland.* French for Germany.
- Duitsch Oost Afrika Belgische Bezetting.* Belgian occupation of German East Africa. Identifies Belgian East Africa.
- Duke of Savoy.** See Philibert.
- Dunant.** (Jean) Henri Dunant, Swiss author, philanthropist, founder of the Red Cross.
- Dürer, Albrecht.** German painter, draughtsman, engraver.
- D'Urville, Jules Sébastien César Dumont.** A discoverer identified with French colonial expansion.
- Duty plates. See Chapter VII.
- E.* "And"—from Latin *et*.
- E* (overprint). *Eisenbahn.* Signifies for official use on Bavarian State railways.
- Early impressions. See Chapter VII.
- Ebert.** A President of Germany.
- EC.* Initials of Spanish words for constitutional army.
- E. C. de M.* Mexican *ejercito constitucionalista*, or constitutional army.
- Echaurren, Errazuiz.** A President of Chile.
- Edison, Thomas Alva.** A United States inventor and scientist.
- Edward VII.** A British king.
- Edwardus VII D. G. Britt. Omn. Rex F. D. Ind. Imp.* Contraction of Latin inscription meaning "Edward VII. By the Grace of God King of Greater Britain, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India."
- E.E.F.* Egyptian Expeditionary Force.
- Een.* One.
- Eendragt maakt magt.* Union makes strength.
- Eendragt Regtvaardigheid en Liefde.* Union, Justice and Charity.
- Eerste penny postervoer.* First penny postal delivery.
- Eesti.* Identifies Estonia.
- E.F.O. Etablissements Francais de l'Océanie.* Identifies French Oceanica.
- Efterporto.* "After postage"—that is, postage due.
- Egeo.* Aegean.
- Egiziane.* Egyptian.
- Egusquiza, J. B.** A President of Paraguay.
- Egykrajczar.* 1 kreutzer (a monetary term).
- Egyptiennes.* Egyptian.
- Ein drittel.* One third.
- VIII. Slet Vsesokolsky.* Significant of eighth meeting of the Sokols. See Sokol.
- Ein.* One.

Eire. Ireland.

Eireann. Ireland.

Egypt. From native *kemi*, black land, Significant of land of darkness as effect of Nile floods.

Ein drittel silbergroschen. One third of a silbergroschen.

Ein Reich. Ein Volk. Ein Gott. One Empire, One People, One God.

Ejercito Constitucionalista. Constitutional Army.

"*El acta de independencia de Panama es el monumento más glorioso que puede dederer a la historia ninguna provincia Americana. Todo esta alli consultado: Justicia, Generosidad, Politica e Interes Nacional.*" "The act of independence of Panama is the most glorious monument that can any American state offer to history. All therein is provided: Justice, Generosity, Politics and National Interest."

Electrotype. Reproduction, in copper or steel or nickel or silver, of an original die or plate.

El Ghazi. Mohammed V, a Turkish sultan.

Elizabeth. A Russian empress.

El Parlamento Español a Cervantes. The Spanish Parliament to Cervantes.

Elua. Two.

Embossed stamp. On which, by a special method of printing, has the lines of the design sharply raised in relief. Few stamps are printed this way. The U. S. envelope stamps are excellent examples.

Empire Français. French Empire.

Emp. Ottoman. Ottoman (Turkish) Empire.

En. In.

En. One.

Enanaetaie. Revolution.

Encalada, Col. Manuel Blanco. A Chilean military and naval hero and President.

Encased stamps. Ones which, placed in mint condition within tiny cases, were used in lieu of money during part of the period of the Civil-War.

Encomendas postais. Postal parcels. Identifies parcel post stamps.

En creux. Signifies depressions. Applies to line-engraving.

Enero 1^o. January 1st.

Engraver's initials. These sometimes appear, as minute letters, supplementing a stamp's design.

Engraver's proof. Proof taken of a stamp while engraver's work is in progress.

Engraving. See Chapter VII.

En pargne. In relief, as for surface-printing.

Entire. The complete envelope with stamp, postmark, cancellation, etc., intact.

Entrega Inmediata. Immediate Delivery; that is, special delivery.

Entrega Especial. Special Delivery.

Envelopes—early U. S. See Chapter XI.

Eono. Six.

Eo. So. Estado Soberano. Sovereign State.

Epargne. Relief. Applies to surface-printing, the lines standing out in relief.

Erez Israel. Land of Israel. Palestine.

E.R.I. Edwardus Rex Imperator. King Edward, Emperor.

Ericsson, John. A Swedish engineer, inventor of U. S. S. Monitor which defeated the Confederate ironclad Merrimac in the Civil War.

Errazuriz E, Frederico. A President of Chile.

Errazuriz Z, Frederico. A President of Chile.

- Error.** A stamp which differs from the normal variety by some mistake in or omission of inscription, paper, impression, watermark, etc., or which has *accidentally* escaped perforation.
- E.S.** *Estado Soberano.* Sovereign State.
- Esc.** Contraction of monetary term *escudo*.
- Escobar, Patricio.** A President of Paraguay.
- Escudo.** A monetary term.
- Escudo.** Shield.
- Esculas.** Instruction, information, education.
- España.** Spain.
- Español.** Spanish.
- Espejo, Francisco Javier Eugenio.** A patriot of Ecuador.
- Espinosa, Juan de Salazar de.** Founder of Asuncion, Paraguayan city.
- Essay.** A stamp prepared with its design adopted but which was never issued.
- Estado Libre y Soberano.** Free and Sovereign State.
- Estado Soberano.** Sovereign State.
- Estados Unidos de Nueva Granada.** United States of New Granada; that is, Colombian Republic.
- Est Africain Allemand Occupation Belge.** Belgian occupation of German East Africa. Identifies Belgian East Africa.
- Estampillas de Correo.** Stamps of postage. Postage stamps.
- Estensi.** Of Este, family name of dukes of Modena.
- Estero.** Foreign.
- Es. Us.** Contraction of *Estados Unidos* (United States).
- Et.** And.
- E. T.** *Hellenikon Takudromeion.* Greek post, postage.
- Etablissements de l'Inde.** Identifies French India.
- Etablissements de l'Océanie.** Identifies French Oceania.
- Etablissements Français de l'Océanie.** French Oceanic Settlements. French Oceania.
- Etat Ind. du Congo.** Independent State of the Congo. Identifies Congo.
- Etat Indépendant du Congo.** Independent State of the Congo. Identifies Congo.
- Et dépendances.** And dependencies.
- Ethiophe.** Identifies Abyssinia.
- Ethiopiennes.** Ethiopian. Identifies Abyssinia.
- Et Penitus Toto Regnantes Orbe Britannos.** And the Britons, Ruling afar from All the World.
- E. U.** *Estados Unidos* (United States).
- Eupen.** A Belgian town.
- Europa.** Europe.
- Exclusas de Gatun.** Gatun Locks.
- Exposicao.** Exposition.
- Exposicion Filatelica Montevideo.** Philatelic Exposition in Montevideo.
- Exposicion nacional.** National exposition.
- Exposicion Santaneca.** Santa Ana exposition.
- Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes.** International Exposition of Decorative Arts and Modern Industry.
- Expres, expreso, expreso.** Express. Signifies special delivery.
- Eye of the Ox series.** Identifies Brazil's first stamps.
- Fa.** Four.
- Fabre, Jean Henri.** A French entomologist.
- Fabvier, Baron Charles Nicholas.** A French general identified with Greek War of Independence.
- Factaj.** Identifies Rumanian parcel post.
- Fairherbe, Louis Léon César.** French general and colonial administrator.

- Fais.* Contraction of *Francais* (French).
 Fake perforating. See Chapter IV.
 Fake stamps. See Chapter XIX.
F. A. M. Federal Air Mail.
Fanon. A monetary term.
Fardos postales. Parcel post.
Faro de Colon. Columbus Light.
Farouk. An Egyptian prince.
Farragut, David G. An American admiral.
F.C. Significant of a fiscal (or revenue) cancellation.
Febb., Febbraio, Febrero. February.
Federacion. Federation.
Federacion Venezolana. Venezuelan Federation.
Feisal, Emir. An Iraq king.
Fem. Five.
Fennigi. A monetary term.
Ferdinand. A king of Bulgaria.
Ferdinand. Archduke whose assassination was the "spark" that set off the World War.
Ferdinand. A Spanish king in the time of Columbus.
Ferdinand I. An Austrian emperor.
Fernando Poo. Fernando Po.
Ferrocarril. Railroad.
Festas da cidade. Festival of the city.
Fev. February.
F.F. Monogram of King Ferdinand of Rumania.
15 do Novembro 1889. Nov. 15, 1889, when Brazil became a republic.
Filatelica. Philatelic.
Filiberto, Emanuele. See Philibert.
Filipinas. Identifies Philippines.
 Filler. A monetary term.
Filpas, Filipnas. Contractions of *Filipinas*.
Fire. Four.
Fiscalia. Fiscal, revenue.
 Fiscal stamps. Same as revenue stamps, which see.
Fitu. Seven.
Fiume proclama l'annessione all' Italia. Significant of annexation of Fiume to Italy.
5A Conferencia Panamericana. 5th Pan-American Conference.
 Flat bed press. See Chapter VII.
Fleertig. Forty.
 "Floating safe" stamps. So called because used on mails carried on vessels of Netherlands Steamship Co. from Holland to foreign ports, the mail being kept in waterproof safes which would float if a ship foundered.
Florin. A monetary term.
Flugpost. Air-post.
F.M. Franchise Militaire. Military franchise. For use by soldiers without cost.
 Forgeries. See Chapter XIX.
Fouad. Fuad, which see.
 Frame. A stamp's border as distinguished from the central design.
F. R. Fredericus Rex. King Frederick William IV, Prussia.
Franc. Monetary term.
Française. Signifies France, French.
Francis. See St. Francis of Assisi.
Francis Joseph I. An Austrian emperor.
Francis Joseph II. An Austrian emperor.
Franco. A monetary term.
Franco, Ramon. A Spanish aviator who flew from Palos, Spain, to Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Franco. Free.
Franco. Official.
Franco. Post, postage.
Franco-Anglaise. French-English.
Franco bollo. Free stamp.
Franco bollo di Stato. Free stamps of the State; that is, an official stamp.
Franco bollo postage. Free postage stamp.
Franco marke, marken. Free stamp, stamps.

- Franco Scrisorei.** Letter Postage. Identifies Moldavia-Wallachia.
- Franklin, Benjamin.** "Father" of the American postal service and Postmaster General of the Thirteen American Colonies.
- Franqueo.** Postage paid; postage.
- Franqueo impresos.** Newspaper postage.
- Franqueo oficial.** Official postage.
- Franquicia postal.** Free from postal tax.
- Frederick II.** "Frederick the Great," a king of Prussia.
- Frederick VIII.** A Danish king.
- Frederick the Great.** See Frederick II.
- Frei durch absölung.** Free through redemption. Identifies official stamps.
- Freie Stadt.** Free State.
- Freimarke.** Literally, free stamp. Means postage stamp.
- Freire, Ramon.** A patriot, soldier and statesman of Chile.
- Freistaat.** Free state.
- Frimaerke.** Literally, free stamp. Means postage stamp.
- Frimaerke K.G.L. Post.** Free stamps of the royal post. K.G.L. is abbreviation of *kongeligt*, royal.
- Frimarke.** Literally, free stamp. Means postage stamp.
- Frimerki.** Literally, free stamp. Means postage stamp.
- F.R.P.S.** Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, England.
- Ft.** Abbreviation of *forint*, meaning florin, which see.
- Fuad.** An Egyptian king.
- Fuang.** A monetary term.
- Fuascailt Nag Catoiliceach.** Catholic Emancipation.
- Fué la más grande entre las poetisas de todos los tiempos.** She was the greatest among the poetesses of all time.
- Fugitive ink.** Specially prepared, for use in printing certain stamps, to prevent cancelation marks from being removed. Singly-fugitive ink protects against removal of ordinary postmarks; doubly-fugitive against removal of pen cancelations.
- Fugitive colors.** Applied to those which are subject to changing or fading on contact with moisture. Such colors are sometimes employed to protect against re-use of stamps.
- Fundacion de.** Founding of.
- Fundacion de Isabella.** Founding of Isabella (on coast of Dominican Republic) first European settlement in the New World. Founded by Columbus in 1493.
- Fundador de Leon y de Granada.** Founder of Leon and Granada, Nicaraguan cities. He was Francisco Hernandez de Cordoba.
- Funerales de Atahualpa.** Funeral of Atahualpa, once ruler of the Inca empire.
- Für Alters und Kinderhilfe.** For the aid of Old People and Children.
- Für Kriegs-beschädigte.** For the War-wounded.
- G. (overprint).** Identifies Griqualand West.
- G & D.** Guadeloupe and dependencies. Identifies Guadeloupe.
- Gab. (overprint).** Gabon.
- Gaillard, Col. D.D.** A former member of the Isthmian Canal Commission.
- Gallarza, Eduardo Gonzalez.** A Spanish aviator who flew from Madrid to Manila.
- Galloway, M. C.** A Confederate postmaster at Memphis.
- G and D.** Identifies Guadeloupe.
- Garcia, Calixto.** A Cuban patriot.
- Garfield, James A.** A President of the United States.
- Garibaldi, Giuseppe.** An Italian patriot.

- Garuda.** Mythical half-bird, half-human, on Siam stamps.
- Gauge, perforation.** See Chapter II.
- Gazette stamps.** Same as newspaper, which see.
- Gbno. Const.** Contraction of *Gobierno Constitucionalista*, which see.
- G.C. Gobierno Constitucionalista.** See G.C.M.
- G.C. Great consumption.** Referring to shortage of paper for stamp-printing in France.
- G.C.M. Gobierno Constitucionalista Mexicano.** Mexican Constitutional Government.
- G.D. Grand Duché.** Grand Duchy.
- G.E.A. German East Africa.**
- Gebyr.** Tax to pay; that is, postage due.
- Gen.-Gouv. Warschau.** Signifies General-Governor of Warsaw. Identifies German occupation of Poland.
- General collecting.** See Chapter I.
- Genève.** Geneva.
- Genl. General (military title).**
- Genova.** Genoa.
- George.** A Greek prince who ruled as high commissioner over Crete.
- George Edward, Prince.** Son of King George V of Great Britain.
- George II.** A king of Tonga.
- George IV.** A prince who ruled Montenegro.
- George V.** A British king.
- Georgian stamps.** Applied to British and British colonial stamps with portrait of King George V.
- Georgie.** Identifies republic of Georgia.
- Georgius Rex.** King George.
- Gerusalemme.** Jerusalem.
- G. et D. Guadeloupe and dependencies.** Identifies Guadeloupe.
- G. F. B. Gawe faka buleaga.** On Government service. Signifies official.
- Gibraltar.** From *Jebel (Mount) Tariq* (an Arab who conquered the land in 711 A.D.)
- Gil, Juan B.** A President of Paraguay.
- Giornale stampe.** Printed newspapers. Identifies newspaper stamps.
- Gl. O.Z. 7 Feb. 1914.** General Oreste Zamor Feb. 7, 1914.
- G.N. Initials of Gobierno Nacional.** National Government.
- Gobierno.** Government.
- Goethals, George W.** Identified with the building of the Panama Canal.
- von Goethe, Johann Wolfgang.** German poet, dramatist, philosopher.
- Golfe de Benin.** Identifies Benin.
- Gomez, Maximo,** Cuban patriot.
- Gonzales, Epigmenio.** A Mexican patriot.
- Gonzales, Juan G.** A President of Paraguay.
- Gorgas, W. C.** Identified with the building of the Panama Canal.
- Gorny Slask.** Polish for Upper Silesia.
- Gotelinde.** A character in the German epic "Nibelungenlied."
- Gourde.** A monetary term.
- Government issue.** Stamp officially authorized and issued by a Government.
- Governo Provisorio.** Provisional Government.
- Govt. Government.**
- G.P. Initials of G. Portieljé,** Belgian painter.
- G. P. de M. Gobierno Provisorio de Mexico.** Mexican Provisional Government.
- G.P.E. Abbreviation of Guadeloupe.**
- G.P.O. General Post Office.**
- G. R. Georgius Rex.** King George.
- Gral. Abbreviation of general.**
- Grana.** A monetary term.
- Granados, Garcia.** A President of Guatemala.
- Grande Comore.** Grand Comoro Islands.
- Grand Duché de Luxembourg.** Identifies Luxembourg (a grand duchy).

- Grand Liban.* Lebanon.
 Granite paper. See Chapter VII.
 Grano (pl. grana). A monetary term.
Grant, Ulysses S. A President of the United States.
 Grasshopper stamp. Special adhesive issued by Mexico to raise funds to combat ravages of this pest.
Grau, Miguel L. A Peruvian admiral.
G.R.I. Georgius Rex Imperator. King George, Emperor.
 Grills. See Chapter V.
 Grivna. A monetary term.
 Groschen. Monetary term.
 Grosion. A monetary term.
Grossich, Anton. A president of the National Council of Fiume.
 Grossion. Monetary term.
 Groszy. A monetary term.
 Grote. A monetary term.
 Groush. A monetary term.
Gt Pre. Gouvernement Provisoire. Provisional Government.
Guatemala. Last emperor of the Aztecs.
 Guanacaste. A Costa Rican province.
 Guerche. Monetary term.
Guerra. War.
 Gueudecourt. Name of a World War battle.
 Guiana. Supposedly derived from native *waini-guainia*, river-fountain.
Guichet. Post-office counter where stamps are sold.
 Guide lines. Drawn on stamp plate to aid placing the impressions or perforations correctly.
Guiné. Identifies Portuguese Guinea.
Guinea Española. Spanish Guinea.
Guinée. Identifies French Guinea.
 Gulden. Monetary term.
 Gum. Adhesive substance on stamp's reverse surface.
Gunther. A character in the German epic "Nibelungenlied."
Gustav (Gustaf) II. A king of Sweden.
Gustav (Gustaf) V. A king of Sweden.
 Gutegr. Contraction of gute groschen.
 Gute groschen. A monetary term.
Guy, John. Founder of first permanent colony of Newfoundland.
Guyane. Guiana. Identifies French Guiana.
Guyane Française. French Guiana.
Guy. Franç. Contraction of *Guyane Française.* French Guiana.
 G.W. Griqualand West.
Haakon VII. A Norwegian king.
Habib Ullah. A pretender to the throne of Afghanistan.
Habilitado. Authorized.
Habilitado por la Junta Revolucionaria. Authorized by the Revolutionary Assembly.
Habilitado por la Nacion. Authorized by the Nation.
Hacia el Mar. On to the sea.
Hadi segely ozveggyeknek es arvaknak ket (2) filler. Significant of 2 filler toward war subscription for widows and orphans of fallen soldiers.
Haec tibi dona fero. These gifts I bring thee.
Hagagan. Armenia.
Hagen. A character in the German epic "Nibelungenlied."
Hainisch, Michel. A President of Austria.
Hale, Nathan. An American hero of the Revolutionary War.
 Halerz, halerze, halerzy. Monetary terms.
Hamilton, Alexander. An American lawyer and statesman.
 Handstamp. A cancellation mark made by hand instead of printed.
Harding, Warren G. A President of the United States.
Harman, Archer. American engineer who completed a railroad from Guayaquil to Quito, Ecuador.

- Harper.** A Liberian town.
- Harrington.** A British representative at the Lausanne Peace Conference.
- Harrison, Benjamin.** A President of the United States.
- Haruko.** A Japanese empress.
- Haut, haute.* Upper.
- HAW.** Initials of H. A. Williamson, a postmaster.
- Haydn, Joseph.** A German musical composer.
- Hayes, Rutherford B.** A President of the United States.
- Head plates.** See Chapter VII.
- Heiden.** A Russian admiral. Identified with Greek war of independence.
- Hejaz.** Means "separating." Hejaz separates the inland province of Nejd from the coast district.
- Heligoland.** Holy Land.
- Heller.** A monetary term.
- Helvetia.* Latin for Switzerland.
- Henriques, Alfonso.** A king of Portugal.
- Henry.** Prince Henry the Navigator, a Portuguese adventurer.
- Henry VII.** A British king.
- Henry William, Prince.** Son of King George V of Great Britain.
- Hercegovina.* Herzegovina.
- Hernandez, Daniel.** A Salvadorean schoolmaster.
- Herzegovina.** Was part of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Herzegowina.* Herzegovina.
- Herzogth.* Contraction of herzogthum.
- Herzogthum.* Duchy.
- H. H.** His Highness.
- H. I.** Hawaiian Islands.
- Hic manebimus optime.* We cannot do better than remain here.
- Hidalgo, Miguel.** Leader in the Mexican war of independence.
- Hilfe.* Help, aid, charity.
- Hill, Sir Roland.** Originator of the idea of postage stamps, and advocate of penny postage in Great Britain.
- von Hindenburg, Paul.** A President of Germany.
- Hirlapjegy.* Signifies newspaper stamp.
- Hispaniola.* "Little Spain."
- Hivatalos.* Official.
- H.J.Z.** Signifies Hejaz Railway.
- Hochwasser.* High water, floods.
- Holkar.* Another name for Indore.
- Hollowhorn Bear.** An American Indian chief.
- Homenaje.* Homage, honor.
- Homenaje del Correo del—Uruguay a los 'Campeones Mundiales de Football.* Signifies stamp specially issued in honor of Uruguay's champion soccer football team.
- Hongkong.** English form of *Hiang-Kiang*, "sweet lakes."
- Honi soit qui mal y pense.* Evil be to him who evil thinks.
- H. P. Hagagan post.* Means Armenian post.
- HPN.** Signifies Provisional Revolutionary Assembly.
- Hradcany.** Castle of Prague.
- Hrv.* Contraction of Hrvatska.
- Hrvatska.* Croatia. Identifies Jugoslavia.
- Hrzgl. Post Frm (or Frmrk).* *Herzogliche Post Freimarke.* Ducal postage stamp.
- Hsuan T'ung.** A Chinese emperor.
- Hsu Shih Chang.** A Chinese President.
- Ht.* Upper.
- Hunyadi, Janos Corvinus.** A 15th Century soldier and patriot of Hungary.
- Hussein.** A king of Hejaz.
- Huygens, Christian.** Dutch mathematician and astronomer.
- Hyphen hole perforation.** See Chapter IV.

- I.A.A. (overprint). *Internationales Arbeits Amt*. International Labor Bureau.
- Iancu, Avram. An early Rumanian patriot.
- Ibn Saud. Abdul Aziz ibn Abdur Rahman ibn Feisal es Saud. A king of Nejd and Hejaz.
- Ibrahim. A sultan of Johore.
- Idrovolante. Hydro-airplane.
- I.E.F. Indian Expeditionary Force.
- I gildi '02-'03. Signifies valid for postage only in those years.
- Ile Rouad. Island of Rouad. Identifies Rouad.
- Iles. Islands.
- Iles Wallis et Futuna. Islands of Wallis and Futuna. Identifies Wallis & Futuna.
- Illustrations, law on use of. See Chapter XI.
- Im Fuerstentum. In the Principality.
- Imperf. Contraction of *Imperforate*.
- Imperforate. See Chapter IV.
- Imperio. Empire.
- Imper. reg. posta Austr. *Imperiale regale posta Austriaca*. Imperial royal Austrian post.
- Impressions. See Proof.
- Imprimé. Printed. Identifies newspaper stamps.
- Imprint. Significant of the appearance of the name of printer or manufacturer on postal paper—sometimes immediately below each stamp, or in a sheet margin, or on a stamp's back.
- Impuesto de guerra. Impost of war. War tax.
- Inauguración Ferrocarril San Carlos a Rocha 14-1-928. Inauguration of railroad from San Carlos to Rocha Jan. 14, 1928. (928 an error.)
- Inde Française. Identifies French India.
- Indépendant. Independent, free.
- Independencia ou Morte. Independence or Death.
- India. From *sindhu*, a "river." The river is the Indus.
- India paper. A thin soft paper generally used for engravers' proofs. Certain stamps have appeared on such paper.
- India Port. Identifies Portuguese India.
- India Portuguesa. Portuguese India.
- Indochine. Indo-China.
- Indus uterque setuiet uni. Let each of the Indies serve one master.
- Industria. Industry.
- Industrielle Kriegswirtschaft. War Board of Trade.
- In hoc signo vinces. In this sign you will conquer—(the sign being the Cross).
- Inkeri. Ingria. Identifies North Ingermanland.
- Inondations watersnood. Significant of inundations from floods.
- Inseln. Islands.
- Instituto Coloniale Italiano. Italian Colonial Institute.
- Instruccao. Instruction; significant of education.
- Instrucción. Instruction, schools.
- Instrucción. Education. Identifies Venezuela.
- Insurrección. Insurrection.
- Intaglio. Synonymous to line-engraved.
- Interallié, interalliée. Inter-Allied.
- Interinsular. Inter-island.
- Interisland. Identifies Hawaii.
- Internacional. International.
- Internationale. International.
- Inverts. See Chapter VI.
- Investment value of stamps. See Chapter XVIII.
- In XXXV an al Regatului. In the twenty-fifth year of the Kingdom.
- I. R. Internal Revenue.
- I. R. Official. Inland Revenue Official.
- Isabella II. A Spanish queen.
- Island. Iceland.

- Islas de Juan Fernandez.* Juan Fernandez Islands.
- Isle of Wood and Water. Jamaica.
- Italia.* Identifies Italy.
- Italiane.* Identifies Italy.
- Italiano.* Italian.
- Italics. *These words are in italics.*
- Iturbe, Ignacio. A Paraguayan patriot.
- Iturbide. A Mexican military hero.
- Jackson, Andrew.** A President of the United States.
- Jamaica. Derived from Indian word *xaymaca*, "island of water."
- James I.** A British king.
- Janeiro.* January.
- Janvier.* January.
- Jeend.* Jhind.
- Jefatura de Hacienda.* Office of the Treasury.
- Jefferson, Thomas.** A President of the United States.
- Jerez.** A President of Salvador.
- Jerez, Maximo.** A Nicaraguan statesman.
- Jergji Kastrioti.** George Castrioti, Albanian national hero.
- J. H. S. Jesus Hominum Salvator.* Jesus, Savior of Men.
- Jimenez, Dr. Jesus.** A President of Costa Rica.
- Jimmu.** First mikado of Japan.
- Jind.* Jhind.
- Jingo. A legendary empress of Japan.
- Jean Jacques I.** See Dessalines.
- João IV.** A king of Portugal.
- Joan of Arc.** French heroine of the 15th Century.
- Johann II.** A ruler of Liechtenstein.
- John II.** Same as Johann II.
- John Charles, Prince.** Son of King George V of Great Britain.
- Johnson, J. P.** A Confederate postmaster of Pittsylvania Court House, Va.
- Johor.* Johore.
- Jokai Mor.** Maurus Jokai, a Hungarian novelist.
- Jornaes.* Journals. Identifies newspaper stamps.
- Jorneaux.* Journals. Identifies newspaper stamps.
- Joseph II.** An emperor of Austria and son of Maria Theresa.
- Journalism and stamps. See Chapter XVI.
- Journal stamps. Same as newspaper, which see.
- Jovellanos, Salvador.** A President of Paraguay.
- J.P.S.** Junior Philatelic Society (England).
- Jubilé de l'Union Postale Universelle.* Universal Postal Union jubilee.
- Jubileul de 25 ani al Dominei Regelui Carol I.* Jubilee of the 25th year of the reign of King Charles I.
- Juegos Olimpicos.* Olympic Games.
- Jugo-Slavia.** Significant of the "southern Slavs."
- Julio.* July.
- Junio.* June.
- Juturnai Sacrum.* Sacred to Juturna. Symbolical of the genius of Italy.
- Kabul. A monetary term.
- Kaczowski, Charles.** A medical officer of the Polish army.
- Kaiserliche konigliche Osterreichische Post.* Imperial royal post of the Austrian empire.
- Kais. koenigl. Oesterr. Post.* Contraction of *Kaiserliche konigliche*, etc., which see.
- Kais. Kon.* Contraction of *Kaiserliche konigliche*, etc., which see.
- Kamerun.* Cameroons.
- Kant, Immanuel.** A German philosopher.
- Kap.** Contraction of kapeikas.

- Kapeikas.** A monetary term.
- Kara George.** Black George. Identifies Petrovitch, which see.
- Kara-invalidien.** War-invalids.
- Karaveloff,** Liuben, a Bulgarian patriot and statesman.
- Karl.** Charles VI, an Austrian emperor.
- Karlsfond.** Charles' fund.
- Karnien-Abstimmung.** Carinthian plebiscite.
- Karolinen.** Caroline Islands.
- Kemahkotaan.** Coronation.
- Kemal.** Mustapha Kemal Pasha. First President of the Turkish republic.
- Keneta.** Cents.
- Kerak.** Another name for Trans-Jordania.
- Kestutis.** A Lithuanian prince.
- Key plates.** See Chapter VII.
- K.G.C.A.** *Korvska Glasoona Cona A.* Carinthian Plebiscite Zone A.
- Kgl. post frm.** *Kongeligt post frimærke.* Royal post, free stamp.
- Khedvie Egiziane.** Khedival Egyptian.
- Khemlnitzki,** Bogdan. A Polish revolutionist.
- Kimat dah rupia kabuli.** Value ten Kabul rupees.
- Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.** Otherwise Jugo-Slavia.
- Kir.** Abbreviation of *Kiryalyi*.
- Kiryalyi.** Royal.
- K. K. Osterr Post.** Imperial Royal Austrian Post.
- K. K. post stempel.** Signifies imperial royal postage stamp.
- K. K. post zeitung's stempel.** Signifies imperial royal post newspaper stamp.
- Klaipeda.** Memel.
- Kntan.** Russian word for China. *Kitai* (Cathay).
- Koe otua mo Togā ko hoku tofia.** God and Tonga are my inheritance.
- Koloniale Veldtochten.** Colonial Campaign.
- Kolonie.** Colony.
- Konarski,** Stanislaus. A Polish educator.
- Kongelig.** Royal.
- Kongeligt post frimærke.** Royal post free stamp.
- Koning.** King.
- Koningin.** Queen.
- Koninkrijk der Nederlanden.** Kingdom of the Netherlands.
- Kop.** Abbreviation of *kopec*.
- Kopec, kopecs.** Monetary term.
- Koper (Copper).** A monetary term.
- Kopernik.** Copernicus, which see.
- Korca.** Korce (Koritsa), Albanian city.
- Korce.** Albanian name for Koritsa (a town).
- Korea.** Corea.
- Koweit.** Kuwait.
- Koztarsasag.** Republic.
- Kphth.** Greek for Crete.
- Kr.** Kreuzer.
- Kraljevina.** Kingdom.
- Kraljevstvo.** Kingdom.
- Kralj Petar ne bojistu.** King Peter on the battlefield.
- Kraljevina Srbija.** Kingdom of Serbia.
- Kran.** Monetary term.
- Kreises** (abbreviation, *kreis*.). District.
- Kreuzer.** Monetary term.
- Kriemhild.** A character in the German epic "Nibelungenlied."
- Krona, krone, kronen.** Monetary terms.
- Krown.** A monetary term.
- K. u K.** Abbreviation of *Kaiserliche königliche*, etc., which see.
- K. u K. Feldpost.** Imperial and Royal field post.
- K. u K. militar post.** Imperial and Royal military post.
- K. u K. milit.-verwaltung.** Imperial and Royal military administration.
- Kurustur.** "Tur" means "It is." "Kurus" means "koo-roosh," equivalent to grouch, a monetary term. Thus "It is a grouch."

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- K. Wurt. post.* Royal Wurtemberg post.
- Kwydzyn.* Polish for Marienwerder.
- L** (overprint). Local.
- La Aguera.* Identifies Aguera.
- Labore et Virtute.* By Toil and Virtue.
- de **Labourdonnais**, Bertrand François Mahé. A French admiral who was a governor of Mauritius, which once belonged to France.
- La Canea.* Crete.
- La Concepción.* Name bestowed by Columbus on Grenada.
- La Cruz Roja Española.* Spanish Red Cross.
- de **Lafayette**, Marquis. A French general and statesman who served in America.
- Lafontaine**, Sir Louis Hippolyte. A Canadian statesman, jurist and Cabinet member.
- La Guerra de Independencia.* The War of Independence.
- Laid paper. See Chapter VII.
- Lajtabansac.* Burgenland, district of Hungary.
- La ley.* The law.
- Land-Post. Identifies rural stamps of Baden.
- Landstormen.* Reserve troops.
- Langemarck. One of the World War battles.
- La Pérouse**, Jean-François de Galaup. A discoverer identified with French colonial expansion.
- La Pola.** See Salavarrieta.
- Larranaga**, Domaso A. A priest and writer of Uruguay.
- Larrea.** Identified with South America's liberation from Spanish rule.
- Larreínaga**, Don Miguel. Nicaraguan leader for independence.
- Las Casas**, Bartholomew. A Spanish prelate devoted to the welfare of the Indians of Dominican Republic.
- Lat.** A monetary term. Derived from "Latvia."
- Latgale.** A part of Latvia.
- Latvija.* Latvia.
- Latvija, Latvijas.* Latvia, Latvian.
- Laurenco.** Laurenzo.
- Laurier**, Sir Wilfrid. The first French-Canadian to become a premier of Canada.
- Lavinia.** A queen of Tonga. Wife of King George II.
- Leepaya.* Libau.
- de **Legaspi**, Miguel Lopez. Basque navigator, conqueror of the Philippines.
- Leiva**, Ponciano. A President of Honduras.
- Leki.** Monetary term.
- L'Enfance.* The infants. Children.
- Lenin**, Nikolai. A premier of Soviet Russia.
- Leopold I.** A king of Belgium.
- Leopold II.** An Austrian emperor.
- Lepton** (pl. lepta). A monetary term.
- Lessing**, Gotthold Ephraim. A German critic and dramatist.
- Letter sheets. These preceded the use of envelopes. Sheets which, bearing the letters written on them, could be folded, sealed and addressed. Some were given gummed and perforated edges and were called letter sheet envelopes.
- Lettland.** Latvia.
- Lettonia.* Latvia.
- Leu** (pl. lei). A monetary term.
- Leva.** A monetary term.
- Levant.** Identifies that part of Turkey where other countries have maintained post offices, special stamps resulting.
- Levante.* Identifies Italian Levant.
- Levsky**, Vassil. A Bulgarian patriot.
- L. F. F.** Liberian Frontier Force.
- L. H. P. A.** Signifies Lubeck and Hamburg post offices.

- Libanaise*. Lebanon (used as an adjective).
- Libertad*. Liberty.
- Libertiado*. Liberty.
- Liberty cap. A design symbolical of a republic.
- Libye*. Libia.
- Liebnitz**, Gottfried Wilhelm. A German philosopher, mathematician, writer.
- Liepaja*. Libau.
- Lietuva*, *Lietuvos*. Identify Lithuania.
- Lietuviu menui*. For Lithuanian art.
- Li Hsi**. A Chinese emperor.
- Liliuokalani**. A queen of Hawaii.
- Lima. Identifies Peru.
- Lincaln**, Abraham. A President of the United States.
- Lindbergh**, Charles A. United States aviator, first to fly alone across the Atlantic.
- Lindo**, Juan. A President of Honduras.
- Line engraving. See Chapter VII.
- Lira (pl. lire). A monetary term.
- Lisboa*. Lisbon.
- Lita. A monetary term.
- Literature and stamps. See Chapter XVI.
- Lithography. See Chapter VII.
- Lithotex. A process of laying down plates for pictorial reproduction.
- Litwa*. Identifies Lithuania.
- Litwa Srodkowa*. Central Lithuania.
- Livingston**, Robert R. An American statesman.
- L. K. I. S. Latvijas Kars Invalidu Savieniba*. Latvian Society of War Invalids.
- L. Marques*. Lourenzo Marques.
- Local stamps. See Chapter XI.
- Lokal Bref*. Local letters.
- L. O. F.** (overprint). London-Orient flight.
- Londres*. London.
- Lopez**. An army general of Honduras.
- Lopez**, Vincente. A President of Argentina.
- Lorentz**, Hendrick Antoon. Dutch physicist.
- Loriga**. Joaquin Loriga Taboada, a Spanish aviator who flew from Madrid to Manila.
- Losen*. Identifies Swedish postage due. Means redemption money.
- Los Reyes Recibena Colon*. The Rulers Receiving Columbus.
- Lotnicza*. Air-post.
- L'Ouverture**. Identifies Toussaint, which see.
- Lozenge perforation. See Chapter IV.
- L. P. Latvija Pasvalda*. Administration of Latvia.
- L.P.O.** Local Post Office.
- Luftpost*. Air-post.
- Lugpos*. Air-post.
- Luitpold**. A Bavarian regent.
- L'Union fait la force*. Union makes strength.
- Lusiads*, The. Epic poem by Luiz vaz de Camoens, Portuguese bard.
- Luxembourg*. Luxemburg.
- Lux post tenebras*. Light after darkness.
- M.A.** (overprint). Ministry of Agriculture.
- Macau*. Macao.
- MacDonald**, Sir John A. First Premier of the present Canada.
- Maceo**, Antonio. A Cuban patriot.
- Machado**, Gerardo. A President of Cuba.
- Madison**, James. A President of the United States.
- Madrid**, Fernandez. A patriot of Colombian Republic.
- de la **Madrid**, Gregorio Araos. An Argentine patriot, soldier, statesman and poet.
- Maejima**, Baron Mitsu. Japan's first minister of communications (postmaster general).

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- Magazines.** See Chapter XX.
- Magyar.** Hungarian.
- Magyar kir. posta.** Hungarian royal post, postage.
- Magyar Nemzeti Kormany Szeged.** Hungarian People's Government, of Szegedin.
- Magyararorosag.** Identifies Hungary, the Magyar State.
- Magyar Tanacsokztarsasag.** Hungarian Soviet Republic.
- Magy. kir. hirlap belyeg.** Hungarian royal newspaper stamp.
- Mahé.** A title bestowed on Labour-donnais (which see) for his valor in the capture of the city of Mahé.
- Mai.** May (month).
- Mai Gt Pre 1902.** Signifies Provisional Government, May, 1902.
- Maio.** May (month).
- Maioy.** May (month).
- Maipu.** Name of a battle.
- Major and minor varieties.** See Chapter VI.
- Makea.** A Cook Islands queen.
- Malmedy.** A Belgian town.
- Malta.** From its ancient name Melita; derived from Latin *mel*, *mellis*, "honey."
- Manco Capac.** An Inca ruler in the early history of Peru.
- Mandate stamps.** See Chapters I and XII.
- Manzoni, Allesandro.** Italian poet and historian.
- Mar.** March (month).
- Mar.** Sea.
- Maravedis.** A monetary term.
- Marazan, Francisco.** A President of Honduras.
- Marcucci.** A regent of San Marino.
- Margin.** Paper adjoining side of stamp or sheet of stamps.
- Maria Theresa.** An Austrian empress.
- Marianen.** Marianna Islands.
- Marie Adelaide.** A princess of Luxemburg.
- Marino.** A stone mason who became St. Marinus, which see.
- Mark, marka, markka.** Monetary terms.
- Maroc.** Identifies Morocco.
- Marquette, Jacques.** A French explorer of the Mississippi.
- Marruecos.** Morocco.
- Mars.** March (month).
- Marschall Inseln.** Marshall Islands.
- Marshall, John.** A chief justice of the United States Supreme Court.
- Marti, José.** A Cuban patriot.
- Marx, Karl.** A noted Socialist.
- Mary.** Princess Mary. Victoria Alexandra, daughter of King George V of Great Britain.
- Mary.** Queen Mary. Victoria Mary, wife of King George V of Great Britain.
- Marx, Marzo.** March (month).
- Masaryk, Thomas Garique.** A President of Czechoslovakia.
- Ma slask 2M.** 2 marks for Silesia.
- Matheu.** An Argentine patriot.
- Maurice.** Count Maurice of Nassau. Mauritius was named after him.
- Mauritanie.** Mauritania.
- Mauritius.** Named by the Dutch after Count Maurice of Nassau.
- Maurocordatos.** Governor-General of western Greece in 1824.
- Mayo.** May (month).
- Mayor.** Greater.
- Mazeppa, Ivan Stephanovitch.** A Ukrainian prince, hero of one of Byron's poems.
- Mazzini, Giuseppe.** An Italian writer and patriot.
- Mbledhje Kushtetuese.** Constituent Assembly.
- Mbretnija Shqiptiare.** Kingdom of Albania.

- M.C. Moneda Corrientes.* Corrientes money. Identifies Corrientes, Argentine Republic.
- McCormick, J.** A Confederate postmaster in Baton Rouge.
- McGee, Thomas D'Arcy.** An Irish patriot and a member of Canada's first Parliament.
- McKinley, William.** A President of the United States.
- Medio.* Half.
- Méjico.* Mexico.
- Memorial stamps. See Chapter XV.
- Mendez, Diego.** A captain of one of the vessels of Columbus.
- Menelik, Negus.** An emperor of Afghanistan.
- Menin.** A Russian revolutionary leader.
- Méridionale.* Southern.
- Merson stamps. French stamps deriving their name from the artist, Olivier Merson, who designed them. His name appears on them.
- Metalik.* A monetary term.
- Mexicano.* Mexican.
- M.G. (overprint). Signifies Ministry of War.
- M.H. (overprint). Signifies Ministry of Finance.
- M.I. (overprint). Ministry of the Interior.
- Michael.** A Rumanian prince.
- Milandinoff, K.** A Bulgarian patriot.
- Michael the Brave.** Identified with Rumania's early struggles against Turkey.
- Michel.** Same as Mihai, which see.
- Mihai.** A king of Rumania.
- Milena Petrovna Vukotich.** Queen Milena, wife of King Nicholas I of Montenegro.
- Milesima, milesimo.* Monetary terms.
- Military stamps. See Chapter I.
- Milit. post portomarke.* Military postage dues.
- Millième.* A monetary term.
- Millionen.* Millions.
- Milreis.* Monetary term.
- Mils.* Contraction of millièmes.
- Minckelers, Jean Pierre.** Dutch professor of natural philosophy.
- Ministerio.* Minister (an official term).
- Ministeria e Post—Teleg e Telefonevel.* Significant of Minister of Communications (posts, telegraphs and telephones).
- Ministerio de Marina.* Minister of Marine.
- Minor varieties. See Chapter VI.
- Mint. See Chapter VII.
- de **Miranda,** Francisco Antonio Gabriel. Patriot and general of Venezuela.
- Mircea.** Prince of Wallachia, a ruler of Silistria.
- Misplaced designs. See Chapter VI.
- "Missionary" stamps. Applied to the first issue of Hawaii.
- Mitre, Bartolomé.** A President of Argentina.
- M.J.I. (overprint). Ministry of Justice and Instruction.
- Mm. Millimeters.
- M.M. (overprint). Ministry of Marine.
- Mocambique.* Mozambique.
- Modones.* Identifies Modena.
- Mohammed V.** A sultan of Turkey.
- Mo koga.* One-half.
- "**Molly Pitcher.**" Nickname of Mary Ludwig, Revolutionary War heroine.
- Moiré* paper. See Chapter VII.
- Mon.** A monetary term.
- Mongtze.* Identifies Mongtseu.
- Monolito de Quirigua.* Monolith of Quirigua.
- Monroe, James.** A President of the United States.
- Monrovia. A Liberian town.
- Mont Athos.* Mount Athos. Holy Mountain.
- Montcalm, Louis Joseph.** French military commander, defender of Quebec.

- Monteagudo**, Bernando. A Bolivian patriot and statesman.
- Montes**, Ismael. A President of Bolivia.
- Montt**, Jorge. A President of Chile.
- Montt**, Manuel. A President of Chile.
- Montufar**, Carlos. A patriot of Ecuador.
- Monumento*. Monument.
- Monumento de Colon en Genoa*. Monument of Columbus in Genoa.
- Moody**, J. A. A Confederate postmaster in Victoria, Tex.
- M.O.P.** (overprint). Signifies Ministry of Public Works.
- Mora**, Juan. A President of Costa Rica.
- Morales**, Juan de Dios. A patriot of Ecuador.
- Morazan**. A President of Salvador.
- Moreno**, Mariano. Identified with Argentina's war of independence.
- Moscicki**, Ignatz. A President of Poland.
- Mostro cio che potea la lingua nostra*. He shows that of which our tongue (language) is capable.
- Mounts**. Hinges.
- Moyen*. Identifies Middle Congo.
- Mozambique Company**. A chartered organization operating concessions in northern Mozambique.
- Mozaran**. An army general of Honduras.
- Mozart**, Wolfgang Amadeus. An Austrian musical composer.
- MQE** (overprint). Identifies Martinique.
- M.R.C.** (overprint). Signifies Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religion.
- Mulready envelopes**. An early form of British postal stationery. Derive their name from William Mulready, the designer.
- Multa, multada*. Signifies a fine or tax fee. Identifies postage dues.
- Multa de correspondencia*. Significant of postage due.
- Multiple watermark**. See Chapter III.
- Mung**. A monetary term.
- Murillo**, Pedro Domingo. A leader in Bolivian up-rising in 1809.
- Mustahaq*. Postage due.
- Music and stamps**. See Chapter XVI.
- Mutsuhito**. A Japanese emperor.
- Mutilados da guerra—assistencia social*. Implies social (charitable) assistance for war wounded persons.
- M.V.i.R.** Signifies military administration of Rumania.
- M.V.S.N.** *Militia Volontaria per la Sicurezza Nazionale*. Voluntary Militia for National Defence; otherwise, the Fascisti.
- Nachmarke*. Postage due.
- Nacional, nacionales*. National.
- Nales*. Contraction of *nacionales*.
- Napoletana*, Neapolitan. Identifies Naples, Two Sicilies.
- Napoli*. Naples.
- Narino**, Antonio. A patriot and statesman of Colombian Republic.
- Na Rusi*. In Russia.
- Natal**. From *Dies natalis*—"birthday of Our Lord." Natal was discovered on Christmas Day by Vasco da Gama.
- Navarino**. A naval battle.
- Nawab Jahan Begam**. A ruler of Bhopal.
- Nazionale*. National.
- N. C. E. Nouvelle Caledonie*. New Caledonia.
- Nec temere nec timide*. Neither rashly nor timidly.
- Nederland*. Netherlands.
- Nederlandsch-Indie*. Dutch Indies.
- Nederl. Indie*. Dutch Indies.
- Ned. Indie*. Dutch Indies.
- Negus Tafari**. King Tafari, Abyssinia.
- Ne pas livrer de Dimache*. Do not deliver on Sunday.
- Neu**. New.
- Neu-groschen**. A monetary term.

- "Neurope." Applied to the stamps of countries newly-carved from Europe as a result of the World War.
- Newspaper stamps. See Chapter I.
- N.F. (overprint). Nyasaland Forces. Identifies German East Africa occupation stamps.
- Nibelungs issue. Austrian stamps illustrative of scenes and characters of the German epic "Nibelungenlied."
- Nicholas I. A Montenegrin king.
- Nicholas I. A Russian czar.
- Nicholas II. A Russian czar.
- Nicoya. A district of Costa Rica.
- Niet bestellen op Zondag.* Do not deliver on Sunday.
- Nieuwe Republiek.* New Republic.
- Nihil sine Deo.* Nothing without God.
- Nima.* Five.
- de **Njegosh**, Petrowick. A ruler of Montenegro.
- Nlle. Nouvelle.* New.
- Noboa**, Diego. A President of Ecuador.
- Noel.** A British admiral.
- No hay estampillas.* There are no stamps. Inscribed on type-set provisionals.
- NordDeutscher PostBezirk.* North German Postal District.
- Norge.* Identifies Norway.
- Norte.* North.
- Northern Mongolia. Tanna Touva.
- North Pole issue. Norwegian series commemorating Amundsen's North Pole flight.
- Nouvelles.* New.
- Nouvelle Caledonie.* New Caledonia.
- Novcica.** A monetary term.
- Novitch.** A monetary term.
- Novembre.* *Novembro.* November.
- N.S.B. (overprint). Identifies Nossi Bé.
- N.S.W. New South Wales.
- Nueva Granada.* New Granada (Colombian Republic).
- Nueve de Octubre.* Ninth of October.
- Number of stamps issued. See Chapter VIII.
- N.W. North West.
- N.W.P. (watermark). Identifies North West Pacific Islands.
- N.Y.C.C.Co. New York Consolidated Card Co.
- N. Z. New Zealand.
- Obsolete. Applying to stamps which are no longer being issued and distributed. Such stamps are still good for postage, however, unless they have been demonetised. See Demonetised.
- Occ. Occidental, or western.
- O'Connell**, Daniel. Called Ireland's "liberator" because of his advocacy of Irish Catholicism.
- Occupación.* Occupation.
- Occupation Française.* French Occupation.
- Occupation Militaire Française.* French Military Occupation.
- Occupation Navale Française.* French Naval Occupation.
- Occupation stamps. See Chapters I and XII.
- Occupatiunea.* Occupation.
- Occupazione.* Occupation.
- Occupée.* Occupied.
- Ocho.* Eight.
- Octubre.* October.
- O. del.* Abbreviation of Oriental del, which see.
- Oesterr.* Identifies Austria.
- O.F. French occupation.
- Off-centered stamps. One with the margins not equidistant from the design.
- Official seal. A label, without expression of value and with no franking power, issued to secure registered mail from being tampered with while in transit; or for use on packages of stamps consigned to postmasters; or

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- to reseal letters damaged or opened by mistake.
- Official stamps.** See Chapter I.
- Officiel, officieel.* Official.
- Off-set printing.** See Chapter VII.
- Oficial.* Official.
- Oficina del Gobierno.* Office of the Government.
- Oficio.* Official.
- O.G.** Original gum.
- O. H. E. M. S.** On His Egyptian Majesty's Service.
- O. H. H. S.** On His (or Her) Highness' Service.
- O'Higgins, Bernardo.** Identified with liberation of Chile.
- Ohu.* Air.
- OKCA.** Identifies some of Russia's "For the Army of the North" stamps.
- Olmedo, José Jaquin.** Patriot and poet of Ecuador.
- Olshzyn.* Allenstein.
- Oltre Guiba.* Italian Jubaland.
- O.M.F.** Initials of *Occupation Militaire Française*.
- Omnia juncta in uno.* All joined in one; that is, "union."
- 1.1.17.** Significant of Jan. 1, 1917, to identify date of sale of stamp.
- I Polska Wystawa Marek.* First Polish Stamp Exhibition.
- 1 Zone.** First zone.
- O.N.F.** French naval occupation.
- On K D S.** On Kishengarh Durbar Service. Identifies Kishengarh official stamps.
- On L.F.S.** On Local Funds Service. Identifies official stamps.
- Ono.* Six.
- Onofri, Antonio.** San Marino's "Father of his country."
- Onorate l'altissimo poeta.* Honored be the most exalted poet.
- On S.S.S.** On Sirmoor State Service. Identifies Sirmoor official stamps.
- Onza.** Ounce.
- O. P. D. A.** Ottoman Public Debt Administration.
- O.P.S.O.** On Public Service Only; that is, for official use.
- Orange Free State.** Now Orange River Colony.
- Orange Vrij Staat.* Orange Free State. Identifies Orange River Colony.
- Orden.* Order, tranquillity.
- Ordinary (overprint).** Implies use, for ordinary postage, of a stamp originally issued for another special purpose.
- Ore.** Monetary term.
- Orellana.** A President of Guatemala.
- Oriental.** Eastern.
- Oriental del Uruguay.* Identifies Uruguay and refers the republic being on the eastern bank of the Uruguyan River.
- Original cover.** Envelope, wrapper, etc., with its stamp, cancelation marks, etc., intact.
- Original gum.** The stamp's gum intact as originally applied by the postal authorities.
- Original stamp.** A true stamp. Not a reprint, counterfeit, etc.
- Oro Pasto Isteigimas.* Air Post Inauguration.
- Orphelins de la guerre.* Orphans of the war.
- Ortiz, Josepa.** A heroine of the Mexican war of independence.
- Orts.* Local.
- O.S.** On Service. Identifies official stamps.
- Oscar.** A king of Sweden.
- O.S.G.R.I.** See O.S. and G.R.I.
- O.S.G.S.** On Sudan Government Service. Identifies Sudan official stamps.
- Osman Pasha.** A Turkish general.
- Osoby Korpus Sewernoi Armiji.* Significant of the Army of the Northwest, Russia.
- Ostafrika.** East Africa.

- Osterreich.* Austrian empire.
Osterreichische. Identifies Austria or Austrian Levant.
Ottobre. October.
Ottomane. Ottoman, Turkish.
Oubangui. Ubangi.
 Overall watermark. See Chapter III.
 Overprints. See Chapter VI.
 O.W. (overprint). Office of Works.
- P. (after value on some Russian stamps). Equivalent to r., initial of ruble.
 P. (overprint). Initial of porto, which see.
 P. A. A. Pan-American Airways.
Pacchi Postali. Parcel Post.
Pacifico. Pacific.
Packenmarke. Package, or parcel, stamp.
 Packets. See Chapter II.
Paderewski, Ignace Jan. A Polish premier and noted musician.
Paez. A President of Colombian Republic.
Pahlavi, Riza Khan. A king of Persia. "Paid" envelopes. See Chapter XI.
 Pairs. See Chapter VII.
 Paiza. Monetary term.
Paisii. Father Paisii, a Bulgarian monk and author.
Palacio de Centenario. Centenary Palace.
Palacio Legislativo. Legislative Palace; that is, capitol building.
Palacio Nacional de Antigua. National Palace, Antigua.
Palazzo del Consiglio Principe e Sovrano. Palace of the Prince and Sovereign Council.
Palma, Tomás Estrada. Cuba's first President.
Pan-Americana. Pan-American.
 Pane. One division of a sheet of stamps. A sheet of 400 may be divided into panes of 100 each.
 Paper varieties. See Chapter VII.
- Para, paras. Monetary terms.
Paradir. "Dir" means "It is." Para, a monetary term. Thus "It is a para."
Parajadipok. A king of Siam.
 Parale. A monetary term.
Para os pobres. For the poor.
Par avion. By airplane.
 Parcel post stamps. See Chapter I.
Pardosanas. Significant of "face value."
 Paris Print. Distinguishes Greek stamps printed in Paris.
Parte. Part, portion.
Partement pour l'Ouest. Departure for the West.
Particular. Implies for use as ordinary postage.
Parva Sub Ingenti. Little Things Under the Mighty One.
Paso, Juan J. Identified with liberation of Argentina from Spanish rule.
Pasta. Post, postage.
Pasteur, Louis. A French pathologist.
Pasts. Post, postage.
 Pataca. A monetary term.
Patriotico. Patriotic.
Paul I. A Russian czar.
Pax. Peace.
Pax et Justitia. Peace and Justice.
Paz. An army general identified with Argentina's liberation.
Paz. Peace.
Paz y Justicia. Peace and Justice.
 Pe. Egyptian piastre.
 Pelure paper. See Chapter VII.
 Pen. Contraction of penni, pennia.
Peña, Nicolas Rodriguez. An Argentine patriot.
 Pen-cancellation. Cancellation by a pen, as differentiated from the usual postmark.
 Pence. Plural of penny.
 Pengo. A monetary term.
Penitenciary. Penitentiary.
Penna, Alfonso. A President of Brazil.
 Penni, pennia. Monetary terms.

- Penny.** A monetary term.
- Penny black.** Name given to the first postage stamp, the 1 penny stamp of Great Britain, 1840.
- Percé en arc.* See Chapter IV.
- Percé en scie.* See Chapter IV.
- Perez, José Joaquín.** A President of Chile.
- Perf.** Contraction of Perforation.
- Perforations.** See Chapter II and IV.
- Pergo et perago.* I undertake and accomplish.
- Periodical stamps.** Same as newspaper, which see.
- de la **Pérouse.** A French navigator identified with French colonial expansion.
- Perper.** A monetary term.
- Perry, Oliver H.** An American commodore.
- Persane, Persanes.* Persian.
- Peruana.* Peruvian.
- Pesa.** A monetary term.
- Peseta.** A monetary term.
- Peso.** A monetary term.
- Pessoa.** A President of Brazil.
- Pestalozzi, Johann Heinrich.** A Swiss educator and writer.
- Peter I.** A king of Serbia.
- Peter I.** Peter the Great, a Russian czar.
- Pétion, Alexander Sabes.** A President of Haiti.
- Petőfi, Sándor (Alexander).** Hungary's national poet.
- Petrovitch, George.** Liberator of Serbia.
- Pettrossi.** A Nicaraguan aviator.
- Pfennig, pfennige.** Monetary terms.
- Pfg.** Pfennig.
- PFTFT (in form of monogram).** Posts, telegraphs and King Ferdinand.
- P.G.S. (overprint).** Perak Government Service.
- Philatelic Agencies, list of.** See Chapter IX.
- Philately:** origin of name. See Chapter I.
- Philately's development.** See Chapter VIII.
- Philatelique.* Philatelic.
- Philibert, Emanuel.** Duke of Savoy, ruler of Savoy and Piedmont.
- Phillip, Captain.** A governor of New South Wales.
- Photo-lithography.** See Chapter VII.
- Piastre.** A monetary term.
- Pie.** A monetary term.
- Pierola, Nicolas.** A President of Peru.
- Pigment.** Animal, vegetable or mineral basis of color of printer's ink.
- Pilsudski, Joseph.** A Polish general and army marshall.
- Pinto, Anibal.** A President of Chile.
- Pinto, Francisco Antonia.** Another President of Chile.
- Pinzon, Prospero.** A soldier and patriot of Colombian Republic.
- Piramide a Mayo.* Pyramid of May (month).
- Pisco.** Peruvian district.
- Piura.** A Peruvian city.
- Pius XI.** A pope of Rome.
- Pizarro, Francisco.** Conqueror of Peru and founder of the Spanish empire in South America.
- Pjon.* Contraction of *pjonusta*. Service. Identifies official stamps.
- Plata F.* Signifies cash, money.
- Plates.** See Chapter VII.
- Plate numbers.** See Chapter VII.
- Plate proof.** Proof of stamps, in sheet form, from a plate.
- Playing card stamps.** See Chapter I.
- Plebiscite stamps.** See Chapters I and XII.
- Plebiscito Meridionale.* Southern Plebiscite.
- P.L.Teheran (overprint).** Teheran local post.
- "Plus Ultra."* Name of a trans-Atlantic airplane.

- P.M. Postmaster.
 Pmk. Contraction of postmark.
 Pneumatic tube stamps. For use on mail the delivery of which is expedited by being sent through pneumatic tubes instead of through the streets in the customary way. Few countries issue such stamps, which are one form of special delivery adhesive.
 P.O. Post Office.
Pocahontas. An Indian maiden identified with the settlement of Virginia.
POCCIA. Russia.
Pochta. Post, postage.
Poczta. Post, postage.
Poczta Polowa. Polish postage.
Pohjois Inkeri. Northern Ingria. Identifies North Ingermanland.
Poljarsy, Dmitri. Russian revolutionary leader.
Polska. Identifies Poland.
Polska poczta. Polish post, postage.
Polsta. Poland.
Poltawa. A district of Ukrania.
Pombal, Marquis of. Sebastiao José de Carvalho E Mello, a Portuguese identified with rebuilding of Lisbon after earthquake of 1755.
Ponta Delgada. A district of the Azore Islands.
Pont du Gard. Signifies the bridge across the River Gard in France.
 Poon. A monetary term.
Popoff. Russian research worker in wireless telegraphy.
Popov. Popoff, which see.
Populi voluntas. Will of the people.
Port Cantonal. Cantonal post, postage.
Porte. Post, postage.
Porteado. Signifies postage due.
Porteado a receber. Postage to be received. That is, postage due.
Porte de conduccion. Postage for conveyance. Identifies parcel-post stamps.
Porte de mar. Sea post or postage.
Porte franco. Post free.
Port Fouad. Port Fuad, Egypt.
Porto. Post, postage.
Porto gazetei. Gazette postage. Identifies newspaper stamps.
Portomaerke. Penalty postage stamp. That is, postage due.
Porto pflichtige dienst sache. Signifies service mail liable for postage. Identifies official stamps.
Porto scrisorei. Letter post or postage.
Porto stempel. Postage stamp.
Port Said. An Egyptian town on the Suez Canal.
Portuguesa. Portuguese.
Posadas, Garcia Antonio. An Argentine lawyer and patriot.
Poshta. Post.
Poshta. Post.
Poshtsha. Post.
Posta. Post, postage.
Posta Ceskoslovenske Armady Sibirske. Post of the Czecho-Slovak Siberian Army.
Posta di Fiume. Fiume post, postage.
 Postage and revenue stamp. Of use for either postal or fiscal purpose. See Chapter I.
 Postage due stamps. See Chapter I.
 Postage-free. Significant of official.
 Postage meter machine. A device for metering and printing postage directly on mail matter. The postage imprint is a combination of postage stamp, cancelation and postmark. The printed impression is not a postage stamp.
Postalari. Post, postage.
 Postal Congresses. See Chapter X.
Postale. Postal.
 Postal-fiscal stamp. A fiscal (revenue) label converted to use as a postage stamp.
 Postally used. Applied only to stamps actually used for postage.

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- Postal Union. Universal Postal Union.
See Chapter X.
- Postat.* Post, postage.
- Postat e Qeverries se Perkohesme te Shqipëries.* Post of the Government of the new nation of Albania.
- Posta Ukr. N. Rep.* Significant of Ukrainian People's Republic.
- Postaux.* Post, postage.
- Poste.* Post, postage.
- Posteh Nokoumateh Novaghati Pahlavi, 9 Aljanmah, 1304.* Post of the provisional Pahlavi Government, 31 October, 1925.
- Poste Locale.* Local Post.
- Poste payée.* Postpaid.
- Posterven.* Post, postage.
- Postes.* Posts, postage.
- Postfaerge.* Ferry post or postage.
- Postfrim.* Post, postage.
- Postgebiet Ob. Ost.* Postal district in the Upper East.
- Post horn. A familiar philatelic design. In the days before stamps were issued, letter-carriers used horns to announce their coming.
- Post horn. Printed on reverse of some stamps as an intended protection against counterfeiting.
- Postmark. Strictly, a Government-authorized postal cancelation which, usually circular in form, contains name of city, or town, and State, and date (day, month and year). Other cancelation markings are broadly included within the term.
- Postmarke.* Postage stamp.
- Postmasters' stamps. See Chapter XI.
- Posto.* Post, postage.
- Post Saorstat Eireann.* Irish Free State post, postage.
- Post Tenebras Lux.* After Darkness, Light.
- Postverein.* Postal Union.
- Postzegel.* Postage stamp.
- Pottier.* A French admiral.
- Poul. Monetary term.
- Pound. Monetary term.
- Pour les Invalides.* For the invalids.
- P.P.C.Co. Pyramid Playing Card Co.
- P.R. (watermark). Rumanian post, postage.
- Praedicate Evangelium Omni Creaturae.* Preach the Gospel to Every Creature.
- Praeter Omnes Angulus Ridet.* This Corner of the World Delights Me More Than All Others.
- Praha.* Prague.
- Pre. Contraction of piastre.
- Precancels. See Chapter XVII.
- Premières gravures.* First printing.
- Premiums. See Chapter II.
- Presidente de honor de la exposicion de Barcelona.* Honorary president of the Barcelona exposition.
- Press. See Chapter VII.
- Preussen.* Prussia, Prussian.
- Prieto,* Joaquin. A President of Chile.
- Primeira expedicao.* First expedition.
- Primer Congreso Postal Pan Americana.* First Pan-American Postal Congress.
- Primer Presidente.* First President.
- Principauté.* Principality.
- Printed matter stamps. For use especially on newspaper and similar printed matter.
- Printed on both sides. Signifies that a stamp's design shows on both reverse and obverse surfaces.
- Printings. Used to describe separate editions (of the same stamp) at different periods.
- Prir.* Three.
- Pristina. A Turkish city.
- Private perforations. Perforating unofficially applied to imperforate stamps to facilitate separation.
- Private stamps. Issued by private individuals or organizations but with official sanction and thus valid for postage within specified limits.
- Pro combattenti.* For the troops.

Pro fide et artibus. For faith and art.
Pro fondazione studio lire 5. Five lire for the educational fund.

Pro juventute. For the children.

Proof. An impression, from die or plate, usually in black but sometimes in color.

Propaganda Fides. Propaganda of the Faith.

Pro Plebiscito Tacna y Arica. On behalf of the Tacna-Arica Plebiscite.

Proprietary stamps. See Chapter I.

Proteccion a la Infancia. Protection of the children; that is, child welfare.

Protection de l'enfance. Welfare of the children.

Protectorado. Protectorate.

Protectorat de la Côte des Somalis. Identifies Somali Coast.

Proteja a la Infancia. Signifies protection of the children.

Provincia. Province.

Provincia de Cauca. Province of Cauca, Colombia.

Provincia Modoneni. Modenese provinces. Identifies Modena.

Provisionals. See Chapter I.

Provisionales. Provisional.

Provisoir. Provisional.

Provisorio. Provisional.

Prov. R.I. Providence, Rhode Island.

P.S.N.C. Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

P.T. Piastre, a coin.

PlatF. Contraction of Plata F.

P. T. T. Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones.

Publica. Public.

Publius. "The chief man of the island" of Malta in Biblical times.

Puerto. Port, harbor.

Puerto Rico. Porto Rico.

Pujol, Juan. An Argentine patriot.

Puttialla. Identifies Patiala.

Pynung. A monetary term.

Qarku Korces. Signifies local post in Korce (Koritsa), Albanian city.

Qind. Monetary term.

Qint. Contraction of qintar.

Qintar. A monetary term.

Quadrillé paper. See Chapter VII.

Quattr. Contraction of quattrini.

Quattrini. A monetary term.

Quebec issue. Canada's 1908 stamps commemorating founding of Quebec. Queen's heads. Applied to British and British colonial stamps with portrait of Queen Victoria.

Quince. Fifteen.

de Quiroga. Manuel Rodrigues. A patriot of Ecuador.

R. Identifies Jhind. Initial of one of the Jhind rajahs.

R. Identifies Reunion.

R. Signifies registration.

Rachel. A Jewish matriarch and prophetess of Biblical times. She symbolized the brook's willows, which fade quickly.

Rajocchi. A monetary term.

Rakovski. A Bulgarian patriot and statesman.

Rama Varma. A maharajah of Travancore.

Rappen. A monetary term.

Raratonga. Identifies Cook Islands.

Rarities. See Chapter XVIII.

Rayon, Lopez. Identified with Mexican war of independence.

Rayon. Postal district.

R.B.S. Contraction of rigsbank daler.

R. de C. Colombian Republic.

R. de C. Recargo de construcción. That is, a postal tax to raise funds for a building.

Re. A monetary term.

Real (pl. reales). A monetary term.

Reales plata. A monetary term.

Recapito autorizzato. Delivery authorized.

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- Recargo*. Significant of extra charge.
Recargo de construcción. New charge for construction.
Receber. Signifies postage due.
Recess printing. See Chapter VII.
Recomendada. Recommended.
Reconstrucción de Correo. Significant of reconstruction of post office.
Recouvrements. Recoveries. Signifies postage due.
Recuerdo. Signifies accession (as to the Presidency).
Red Cross stamps. See Chapters I and XII.
Regatul Romaniei. Rumanian Kingdom.
Rege al Romaniei. King of the Rumanians.
Regence. Regency.
Reggenza. Regal, royal.
Reggenza Italiana del Carnaro. Italian Regency of Quarnaro.
Registration stamps. See Chapter I.
Registro. Signifies registration.
Regno d'Italia Venezia Giulia. Significant of Austrian territory under Italian occupation.
Regno d'Italia. Kingdom of Italy.
Regno d'Italia—Trentino—3 nov. 1918. Signifies Italian occupation of the Trentino, Nov. 3, 1918.
Reich. Empire.
Reis. Monetary term.
Re-issue. Stamps once more issued after having for a time been obsolete.
Registro. Registration.
Religiao-Independencia-Uniao-Liberdade. Religion-Independence-Union-Liberty.
Religion and stamps. See Chapter XVI.
Repaired stamps. See Chapter XIX.
Reprints. See Chapter XIX.
Repubblica. Republic.
Repub. Franç. Republic of France.
Republica. Republic.
Republiek. Republic.
Republika. Republic.
République. Republic.
Reshad. Mohammed V, a Turkish sultan.
de Restrepo, Dr. J. Felix. A patriot and statesman of Colombian Republic.
Restrepo, J. Manuel. A patriot and statesman of Colombian Republic.
Retardo. Significant of too late.
Retouch. Implying a retouching, by hand-engraving, of stamp plate or stone to remedy defects, to emphasize lines, etc.
Revenue stamps. See Chapter I.
Revolucionario. Revolutionary.
Rex. King.
Resellada. Signifies revalidated.
Resolución. Resolution, signifying authorization.
Retardo. Delay. Identifies "too late" stamps.
Retymno. A district of Crete.
R.F. Initials of *Republique Française*.
R.H. (overprint). Royal Household.
R.H. (watermark). Republic of Haiti.
Rheinland. Rhineland.
Ri. French equivalent of re, a monetary term.
Rialtas Sealadach na h-Eireann. Identifies provisional Government of Ireland.
Riddell, J. L. A Confederate postmaster in New Orleans.
Rigsbank daler, rigsbank skilling. Monetary terms.
Rin. A monetary term.
Rincon. Name of a battle.
Rio. River.
Rio de Oro. Means River of Gold.
Rivadavia, Don Bernardino. First President of Argentina.
Rivarola, Cecilio A. First President of Paraguay.
Rivera, Fructuoso. A Brazilian army general who joined the Uruguayan republican forces.

- Rix daler. A monetary term.
- RI. Contraction of real, a monetary term.
- RI plata F. Real plata fuerte*—meaning "coined silver real."
- R.M. (watermark). Republic of Mexico.
- R.N.S. (overprint). Initials of a director of Bussahir's postal system.
- R.O. (overprint). Oriental (Eastern) Roumelia.
- R.O.* (watermark). *República Oriental* (Uruguay).
- Robertsport. A Liberian town.
- Roca, Julio A. A president of Argentina.
- Roča, Vincente Ramon. A President of Ecuador.
- Rocafuerte, Vincente. A patriot of Ecuador.
- Rodi*. Rhodes.
- Rodo, José Enrique. Author and philosopher of Uruguay.
- Romae*. Rome.
- Romagne*. Romagna.
- Romana**. A Peruvian President.
- Romana*. Rumania.
- Romania*. Rumania.
- Romano*. Roman.
- Romanoff**, Michael Feodor. A Russian czar, founder of the Romanoff line of emperors.
- Roman type. This kind of type.
- de **Ronsard**, Pierre. A French poet.
- Roosevelt**, Theodore. A President of the United States.
- Rotary press. See Chapter VII.
- Rouble. A monetary term.
- Roul. Contraction of Roulette.
- Roulette. See Chapter IV.
- Roumania*. Rumania.
- Roumanien*. Signifies Rumanian.
- Roumélie Orientale*. Eastern Roumelia.
- Rovira**, García. A patriot of Colombian Republic.
- Royaume d'Égypte*. Kingdom of Egypt.
- R.P.C.Co. Russell Playing Card Co.
- Rrofiñ Mbreti*. Long Live the Mpret (the ruler).
- R.S. (overprint). Same as R.N.S., which see.
- R.S.F.S.R. Rossiiskaya Sozialisticheskaya Federativnaya Sovietskaya Respublika*. Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics.
- R.T.M. Initials of a cabinet official.
- Ruanda Urundi* (overprint). Identifies Belgian East Africa.
- Rub. Rubles.
- Rubles, rublis. Monetary terms.
- Rudiger**. A character in the German epic "Nibelungenlied."
- Rupee, rupia, rupie. Monetary terms.
- Rusi*. Russia.
- Russisch-Polen*. Russian-Poland. Identifies German occupation of Poland.
- S. (overprint with or without crescent and star). Identifies Selangor.
- S.A. (watermark). South Australia.
- Saargebiet*. Saar district. Identifies Saar.
- Saarsfield**, Dalmacio Vélez. An Argentine jurist.
- Saavedra**, Bautista. A President of Bolivia.
- Saavedra**, Cornelio. An Argentine patriot.
- Sachsen*. Saxony.
- Sadako**. A Japanese empress.
- Sahara Español*. Spanish Western Sahara.
- Sahara Occidental*. Western Sahara (Spanish Western Sahara).
- S. Antonio*. St. Anthony of Padua, which see.
- St. Anthony of Padua**. (Ferdinand Martin de Bulhom.) A Franciscan monk, of Portugal.
- St. Barnabas**. Joseph, a man of Biblical times; with St. Paul he established a Christian community at Salamis, on the island of Cyprus.

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- St. Benedict.** Founder of the Benedictine order and of Monte Cassino.
- St. Clement.** A Bulgarian archbishop.
- St. Etienne.** (See Stephen I).
- St. Francis of Assisi.** Founder of the Franciscans.
- St. Helena.** In Greek mythology Helen is *Sarama*, significant of "dawn". It is related that bright cows—that is, rays of the sun—are stolen by the powers of darkness, and *Sarama* ("dawn") is sent to look for them. Hence "*Sarama* is looking for the cows" means "Dawn is beginning to break."
- St. Marinus.** Founder of San Marino.
- St. Michael.** Patron saint of Brussels.
- St. Paul.** A disciple of Christ.
- St. Stephen.** See Stephen I.
- Salang, salungs.** Monetary terms.
- Salavarieta, Policarpia.** Called also La Pola. A heroine identified with Colombian Republic's independence.
- Salida de Palos.** Departure from Palos.
- Salinas, Juan.** A patriot of Ecuador.
- Salonicco.** Salonika.
- Salonique.** Salonika.
- Salote.** A queen of Tonga.
- Salto de la Chorrera.** Falls of the Chorrera.
- Salus populi suprema lex esto.** Let the people's safety be the supreme law.
- Sampson, William T.** An American rear admiral.
- Sanar.** Monetary term.
- San Martin, José de.** Soldier and statesman identified with liberation of South American republics.
- Sans-serif type.** **This kind of type.**
- Santa Maria, Domingo.** A President of Chile.
- Santander, Francisco de Paula.** A patriot, soldier and acting President of Colombian Republic.
- Santimu.** A monetary term.
- Santos, Maximo.** A President of Uruguay.
- Saorstat Eireann.** Free State of Ireland.
- Saor-Stat na h-Eireann.** Free State of Ireland.
- Sarandi.** Name of a battle.
- Sarmiento, Domingo Faustino.** A President of Argentina.
- Sarre.** Saar.
- Satang.** A monetary term.
- Sawtooth roulette.** See Chapter IV.
- S.C.A.D.T.A. or "Scadta."** *Sociedad Colombo-Alamena de Transportes Aereos.* Colombo-German Association of Aërial Transportation, a company having certain air mail rights granted by the Colombian government.
- Scanderbeg.** Turkish name of George Castrioti, which see.
- Sch.** Contraction of schilling.
- Schagiv.** A monetary term.
- Schevtchenko, Tarasse.** Ukrania's national poet.
- von Schiller, Johann Christopher Friedrich.** German poet, dramatist, philosopher.
- Schilling.** Monetary term.
- Scientists and stamps.** See Chapter XVI.
- Scott, Winfield.** A United States army general.
- Schubert, Franz.** An Austrian composer.
- Script watermark.** See Chapter III.
- Scudo.** A monetary term.
- S. de N.—Bureau-international-du Travail.** International Labor Bureau of the League of Nations.
- S.E. (watermark).** Initials of *Saorstat Eireann* (Irish Free State).
- Secours aux refugies.** Significant of "for the aid of refugeés."
- Seebeck stamps.** See Chapter XIX.
- Seek.** A monetary term.

- Segnatasse*. Signifies "sign tax." Identifies postage dues, the figures looming large in center of design.
- Seid Einig-Einig-Einig*. Be United, United, United.
- Seis*. Six.
- Sejm Roku 1919*. Parliament of the Year 1919.
- Self Government (overprint). Signifies control of local legislative and administrative affairs.
- Sello*. Stamp.
- Sello provisorio para registro*. Signifies provisional stamp for registration.
- Sellos de Correo—Resena Historica*. Significant of a history descriptive of the stamps of Spain.
- Semi-official stamps. See Chapter XI.
- Semi-postal stamps. See Chapter I.
- Semiton*. Liberator of Riga, Latvia.
- Sen, sent. Monetary terms.
- Seo. A monetary term.
- Separation. See Chapter IV.
- Septembre*. September.
- Septiembre*. September.
- Serbes*. Serbian.
- Serbska Hrvatska Slovenska*. Yugoslavia.
- Serie commemorativa*. Commemorative series.
- Series. The assembled stamps, all denominations intact, of a country's issue of any one year for any one purpose; as the postage due series of 1897 or the commemorative series of 1922.
- Serra*, Miss Tula. On a Salvador stamp advertising coffee.
- Serrate roulette. See Chapter IV.
- Service (overprint). Signifies official.
- Service de l'État*. Service of the State. Identifies official stamps.
- Servicio*. Service.
- Servicio Aero*. Aerial service.
- Servicio del Estado*. Service of the State. Signifies official stamp.
- Set. Part of a series.
- Setembro*. September.
- Se tenant*. Unseparated. In philately the term describes two or more varieties joined together in a pair or strip.
- Setiembre*. September.
- Settembre*. September.
- Sevilla*. Seville.
- Seward*, William H. A United States Secretary of State.
- Sewing machine perforation. See Chapter IV.
- Sexagenary*. Sixtieth anniversary.
- Sexta*. Sixth.
- Seyyid Hamed-bin-Thwain*. A sultan of Zanzibar.
- Seyyid Khalifa-bin-Harub*. A sultan of Zanzibar.
- S.F. Soldater frimaerke*. Soldiers' (military) stamps.
- S.F.S.R.* Socialist Federated Republics. Soviet Russia.
- Sgr. Contraction of *silber-groschen*.
- S.H.* Schleswig-Holstein.
- Shah. Signifies ruler or sovereign.
- Shahi. Monetary term.
- Sharkee Yardan*. Eastern Jordan.
- Sharki-El-Erdon*. Arabic for East of Jordan.
- Sheet watermark. See Chapter III.
- Sherman*, William T. An American army general.
- Shilling. Monetary term.
- Shirakawa*, Yoshihisa Kita. A Japanese soldier-prince.
- Shiwaji Rao*. A ruler of Indore.
- Shkoder*. *Shkodra* (Scutari, Albanian town).
- Shkyiperia*. "Land of the Eagle," Albania.
- Shqipenia Republika*. Albanian Republic.
- Shqipenie*. Albania.
- Shqipetare*. Albania.
- Shqyytare*. Albania.

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- S.H.S.** Initials of *Serbska Hrvatska Slovenska*.
- Sic fortis Etruria crevit.** Thus brave Etruria grew.
- Sicilia.** Sicily.
- Siegfried.** A character in the German epic "Nibelungenlied."
- Sienkiewicz, Henryk.** A Polish novelist, author of "Quo Vadis?"
- Sierra-Leone.** "Lion-like mountain." From Portuguese *serra*, "mountain," and *leone*, "lion-like."
- Sigil. Inss. Antiquae at Barbudae.** Seal of the islands of Antigua and Barbuda.
- Sigillum Nov. Camb. Aust. Sigillum Novae Cambriae Australis.** The seal of New South Wales.
- Sigismund.** A king of Poland.
- Sigurdsson, Jon.** Icelandic statesman and author, instrumental in obtaining a constitution from Denmark.
- Silbergroschen.** A monetary term.
- Silésie Orientale.** Eastern Silesia.
- Silini.** Shillings.
- Silurian paper.** Granite paper.
- Simeon.** An early ruler of Bulgaria.
- Single line watermark.** See chapter III.
- Single stamp.** See Chapter VII.
- Sirotam nasich legionaru.** For orphans of our legionaries.
- Skanderbergu.** Skanderbeg.
- Skaryna.** A Ruthenian poet.
- Skatiku.** A monetary term.
- Skilling, skilling banco.** Monetary terms.
- Skrydloff.** A Russian admiral.
- S. L. Sierra Leone.**
- Sld.** Abbreviation of soldi.
- Slesvig.** Schleswig.
- Slet Vsesokolsky.** Sokols Congress.
- S. L. M.** Identifies the schilling.
- Slov.** Abbreviation of *Slovenska*, part of Jugo-Slavia.
- Slowacki, Julius.** Poland's "Satan of Poetry."
- S. Marino.** San Marino.
- Smetona, A.** A President of Lithuania.
- Smyrne.** Smyrna.
- Smith, Capt. John.** An English adventurer, founder of Virginia.
- Smyrne.** Smyrna.
- S. N. D. A. Societa Nazionale Dante Alighiere.** Significant of the national Dante society in Italy.
- S. O. Silésie Orientale.** Eastern Silesia.
- Sobreporte.** Over-postage. Signifies postage due.
- Sociedad de las Naciones.** League of Nations.
- Sociedade Portuguesa da Cruz Vermelha.** Portuguese Red Cross Society.
- Societa.** Society.
- Société des Nations.** League of Nations.
- Societies.** See Chapter XX.
- Sokol.** A Czech gymnast.
- Sol, soldi, solot.** Monetary terms.
- Somalia Italiana.** Italian Somaliland.
- Songpy.** A monetary term.
- "Sorrowful Mother" issue.** Saar charity stamps with Virgin Mary as the design.
- Soto, Marco A.** A President of Honduras.
- Soudan.** Sudan.
- Souvenir covers.** See Chapter XIV.
- Sovrano.** Regents.
- Sower type.** Applied to French stamps with a sower as the design.
- S. P. (on Cauca stamps).** Initial of local administrator.
- S. P. A.** Society of Philatelic Americans.
- S. P. C. Co.** Standard Playing Card Co.
- Special delivery and handling stamps.** See Chapter I.
- Specialism.** See Chapter I.
- Specie daler.** A monetary term.
- Specimen stamp.** See Chapter VII.
- Speculative issues.** See Chapter XVIII.
- Spes bona.** Good hope.

- Spes mihi prima Deus.* God my first hope.
- Splits. Bisects.
- S.P.M. (overprint). Identifies St. Pierre and Miquelon.
- Spoorwegen.* Railways.
- S.P. (overprint). *Service Publique.* Identifies official stamps.
- Spandrel. Any triangular or irregularly triangular space in a stamp's corner within the outer frame line.
- Sports and stamps. See Chapter XVI.
- Square perforation. See Chapter IV.
- SRB. Contraction of *Srbska* (Serbian).
- S.R.M. Identifies the skilling.
- Staatsmarke.* State postage. Signifies official.
- Stadt Post Amt.* Signifies State post office.
- Stadt post Basel.* Town post of Basle.
- Stadt post brief.* Signifies State post letter.
- Stamp Duty. Denoting fiscal, as well as postal, use.
- Stampel, staempel.* Stamp, stamps.
- Stanley, Sir Herbert M. Newspaper correspondent, African explorer, who found the lost Livingstone in Africa. Took the name Stanley but was born Reynolds.
- Stanton, Edwin M. An American Secretary of War.
- State revenues. Issued by State authorities to raise State taxes. Such stamps have no postal validity.
- Stati Parm., Stati Parmensk.* Identify Parma.
- Stati Parmensi.* State of Parma. Identifies Parma.
- Statni.* State.
- Steigiamasis Seimas.* Opening of National Assembly.
- Stella Clavisque Maris Indici.* Star and Key of the Indian Ocean. Identifies Mauritius.
- Stempel.* Stamp.
- Stephen I. St. Étienne, or St. Stephen' first king of the land of the Magyars (Hungary).
- Stephen the Great. Identified with Rumania's 15th Century struggle against Turkey.
- S. Thome e Principe.* Identifies St. Thomas & Prince Islands.
- "Stickers." Hinges.
- Stitch watermark. See Chapter III.
- Stothnkn.* Identifies Bulgaria.
- Stotinki. A monetary term.
- Strips. See Chapter VII.
- S.U. (overprint). Initials of Sungei Ujong.
- S.U.A. Identifies Union of South Africa.
- Suarez, Don Joaquin. Uruguay's "Great Citizen" and a President of the republic.
- Sub umbra floreo.* I flourish in the shade.
- Sucre. A monetary term.
- Sucre, Antonio José. First constitutional President of Bolivia.
- Sucre, José Antonio de. A Venezuelan general in the war of independence.
- Sudan. From Arabic *Balid-es-Sudan*, "the country of the blacks."
- Sudwestafrika.* Southwest Africa.
- Suidafrika.* South Africa. Identifies Union of South Africa.
- Suidwes Afrika.* South West Africa.
- Sul bollettino.* Signifies parcel post.
- Sulla ricevuta.* Signifies parcel post.
- Sullivan, John. A United States major-general.
- Sultanat d' Anjouan.* Identifies Anjouan.
- Sun Yat Sen. A Chinese President.
- Suomi. Finland.
- Surcharges. See Chapter VI.
- Surface printing. See Chapter VII.
- Suriname. Surinam.
- Suscipere et finire.* To undertake and to finish.
- Svalbard.* Spitsbergen.
- Sverige.* Sweden.

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S.W.A. South West Africa.

Sydney views. Applied to early New South Wales stamps showing harbor of Sydney.

Syrie. Syria.

Szegedin. A district of Hungary.

T. Signifies tax and identifies postage dues.

Tablet. The lined space within which appears inscription or value.

Tael. A monetary term.

Tafari, Ras. A king of Abyssinia.

Taha. One.

Taille-douce. Synonymous to line-engraved.

Takca. Tax. Identifies postage dues.

Takse. Tax. Identifies postage dues.

Talent de bien faire. Faculty of well-being.

Talpra, Magyar! Hia Haza. Title of one of the works of Alexander Petöfi, Hungarian poet.

Tanacs. Councils.

Tanga. A monetary term.

Tanger, Tangeri. Tangier.

Tannou Touva. Northern Mongolia.

Tarif. Tariff. Identifies postage dues.

Tas (watermark). Contraction of Tasmania.

Tasa. Tax. Identifies postage dues.

Tasa por cobrar. Tax to collect. Identifies postage dues.

Tasman. Dutch navigator who discovered island now called Tasmania.

Tassa gazette. Newspaper tax. Identifies newspaper stamps.

Tausend. Thousand.

Taxa de guerra. Tax of war.

Taxa de plata. Tax of money. Identifies postage dues.

Taxa devida. Tax due. Identifies postage dues.

Taxe à percevoir. Postage due.

Taxe. Tax, signifying postage due.

Taylor, Zachary. A President of the United States.

Tchad. Chad.

Tchad A.E.F. Tchad African Expeditionary Force.

Tebetalen. To pay. Identifies postage dues.

Te betalen port. Postage due.

Telefos. Contraction of telegrafos.

Telegrafos. Significant of telegraphs.

Telegraphos. Telegraphs. Signifies stamps prepaying telegraph as well as postal charges.

Telegs. Contraction of telegrafos.

Telegraph stamps. Labels which, resembling stamps, are for telegraph purposes only.

Tell, Wilhelm. An early Swiss national hero.

Temesvar. A Hungarian city.

10-15, 10, 1927. Date of meeting of International Labor Bureau in Berlin. Oct. 10-15, 1927.

Tenpo. A monetary term.

T.E.O. Territoires Ennemis Occupés. Occupied Enemy Territory.

Territoire du Niger. Territory of Niger.

Territorios Espanoles del Golfo de Guinea. Spanish Territories of the Gulf of Guinea. Spanish Guinea.

Terr. Contraction of territorios (territory).

Tête bêche. See Chapter VI.

Thaler (dollar). A monetary term.

The Pitons 3700 feet. Rocky peaks, 3,700 feet high, of St. Lucia.

13 Maio 1888. Date of Brazil's proclamation of emancipation of slavery. 30, X, 1918. Oct. 30, 1918. Date of annexation of Fiume to Italy.

31.7.17. July 31, 1917. Anniversary of opening of World War activities in Portuguese East Africa.

IIIe. Third.

3. 6. 18. March 6, 1918. To denote date planned for issuing stamp.

- Thom**, R. T. A Confederate postmaster in Fredericksburg, Va.
- Thoth**. Greek name of Egyptian god of letters, invention and wisdom.
- Thurston**, Lorrin Andrews. A minister of the Hawaiian provisional government to the United States.
- Tiahuanacu Monolith**. Monolith at Tiahuanacu, Bolivia.
- Tical**. A monetary term.
- "Tied to cover." Indicates cancellation mark covers part or all of the stamp and part of the surface of the envelope.
- Timbre**. Stamp.
- Timbre de reconstruction**. Stamp of reconstruction (issued to raise funds for a building).
- Timbre de souvenir**. Souvenir stamps.
- Timbre impérial**. Imperial stamps.
- Tirane-Kallnuer-1924**. Tiranu, January, 1924.
- Tjanste frimarke**. Service stamp. Identifies official stamps.
- Tjenstefrimarke**. Service stamp. Identifies official stamps.
- Tjenste post frimaerke**. Service postage stamp. Identifies official stamps.
- Tjugo**. Twenty.
- T-L**. Initials of King George II of Tonga, and Lavinia, whom he married.
- T. M.** Initials of *timbre ministerial*, ministerial (official) stamps.
- Toga**. Tonga.
- Tolu**. Three.
- Toman**. A monetary term.
- Tongs**. Tweezers. See Chapter II.
- Tonnini**. A regent of San Marino.
- "Too late" stamps. Issued to denote payment of extra postage on mail deposited after certain time limits.
- To pay**. Significant of postage due.
- Torices**, Manuel Rodriguez. A patriot and statesman of Colombian Republic.
- Torino**. Turin.
- Tornesi**. A monetary term.
- Torres**, Camilo. A patriot and statesman of Colombian Republic.
- Toscaneli**, Paolo. One of the advisors of Columbus.
- Toscano**. Identifies Tuscany.
- Totogi g tohi**. Signifies post, postage.
- Toughra**. Seal of the Sultan of Turkey.
- Toussaint**, François Dominique. Toussaint L'Ouverture, liberator of Haiti.
- Trail of the Caribou issue**. Newfoundland's 1918 series with caribou as design.
- Traité de Versailles**. Treaty of Versailles.
- Trans**. Across.
- Transitorio**. Transitory, provisional.
- Transito Territorial** (overprint). Territorial transit. Implies use on transcontinental mail.
- Trentino**. Trent.
- Tres**. Three.
- Tretio**. Thirty.
- Trials and trial colors**. Proof impressions, from die, stone or plate, for examination of designs and for experimenting for selection of colors.
- Tricentario Cabo Frio**. Signifies tercentenary of discovery of Cape Frio.
- Trident**. The coat-of-arms design which distinguishes Ukraine's stamps.
- Triumf i legalitetit—24 Dhueter 1924**. Triumph of legality, Dec. 24, 1924.
- Tsao Kun**. A President of China.
- Tschakste**, Jan. A President of Latvia.
- T T N R**. Initials of native words meaning Tannou Touva People's Republic.
- Tubou**, George. King George II of Tonga.
- Tughra**. Same as toughra.
- Tukaji Rao II**. A ruler of Indore.
- Tukaji Rao III**. A ruler of Indore.
- Tunisie**. Identifies Tunis.

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- Turks Islands.** The *Melocactus communis*, "Turk's-head" from its appearance, is a cactus which abounds here and gave the place its name.
- Turku.** The Swedish name of the city of Abo, Finland.
- Turque.** Turkey.
- 28-Septembro 1871.** Date when Brazil proclaimed that all children born of slaves thereafter should be free.
- 21-10-15.** Oct. 21, 1915, an anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar.
- Tuhrik.** A monetary term.
- Turkia postalari.** Turkish posts, postage.
- Tweezers.** See Chapter II.
- Types.** See Chapter VII.
- Type-set.** Applies to stamps with inscriptions set from type instead of being printed in the customary way.
- Typographic printing.** See Chapter VII.
- Ua.** Two.
- Uaka.** Identifies Montenegro.
- Ubique.** Everywhere.
- U.G.** Initials of Uganda Government. Identify Uganda.
- Uku leta.** Signifies postage paid.
- Ultramar.** Beyond the sea. Signifies a transoceanic colony.
- Un** One.
- Uniao dos Atiradores Civis.** Union of Civilian Riflemen.
- Unie van Zuid Afrika.** Union of South Africa.
- Union Postale Universelle.** Universal Postal Union.
- Unione Postale Universale.** Universal Postal Union.
- Union Union o la Anarquia os Devorara.** Union, Union, or Anarchy Will Devour You.
- United States of New Granada.** Colombian Republic.
- Unit watermark.** See Chapter III.
- Universal Postal Union.** See Chapter X.
- Universelle.** Universal.
- Unpaid letter stamps.** Equivalent to postage dues.
- Unsolicited approvals.** See Chapter II.
- U.P.U.** Universal Postal Union.
- Urbano.** City, municipal.
- Urdaneta, Rafael.** A Venezuelan patriot once President of Colombian Republic.
- Urgente.** Urgent; that is, special delivery.
- U.R.I. Udruzhenje Ratnih Invalida.** Society of War Invalids.
- Uriarte, Higinio.** A Vice-President of Paraguay.
- Urk. N. Rep. Schagiw.** Identifies Western Ukrania.
- Urquiza.** An Argentine general and statesman and a President of the Argentine Federation before a republic was established.
- U.S.** United States.
- U.S.A.** United States of America.
- U. S. commemoratives, list of.** See Chapter XV.
- U. S. early cancelations.** See Chapter XI.
- U.S.I.R. (watermark).** United States Internal Revenue.
- U. S. Number of stamps issued.** See Chapter XI.
- U.S. Offices in China.** See Chapter XI.
- U.S.P.C.Co.** United States Playing Card Co.
- U. S. Philatelic Agency.** See Chapter IX.
- U.S.P.O.** United States Post Office.
- U.S.P.S.** United States Postal Service.
- U.S.—specialism.** See Chapter XI.
- U.S.S.R.** Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
- U. S. stamps.** See Chapter XI.

- Vabariik.* Republic.
- Vajiravudh.** A king of Siam.
- de Valdivia,** Pedro. Spanish explorer identified with earliest history of Chile.
- Vale.* Signifies worth. (*Vale 5 centavos*: worth 5 centavos).
- del Valle,** Don José Cecilio. Author of Nicaragua's Declaration of Independence.
- Vallejo,** José Mejia. A patriot of Ecuador.
- Valor declarado.* Significant of declared value.
- Valore globale.* Signifies that stamps so overprinted prepay postage only to their face values.
- Valu.* Eight.
- Vancouver.** Named after George Vancouver, an English navigator who explored the island in 1792.
- Van Dieman's Land.** Tasmania.
- Vargas,** José Maria. A President of Venezuela.
- Varldspost Kongress Stockholm.* Significant of Universal Postal Union Congress at Stockholm.
- Vasa.** Gustavus Vasa, identified with attainment of Sweden's liberation.
- Vasoff,** Ivan. A Bulgarian poet.
- Vaticane.* Vatican.
- Vazoff.** Same as Vasoff.
- Vasquez,** Don Horacio. A President of Dominican Republic.
- V.C.** Initials of Victor Castaigne, a controller of posts in Persia.
- Veglia.** Name of an island.
- Veinte.* Twenty.
- Veinticinco.* Twenty-five.
- Veinticuatro.* Twenty-four.
- Venezia-Tridentina.* Venice-Trent.
- Vereniging tot Bestrijding der Tuberculose.* Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- Venezia-Giulia.* Julian-Venice. Venice, along the Julian Alps.
- Versammlung.* Assembly.
- Vertical pair.** See Pair.
- Vertrag.* Convention.
- Vetekeverria E Mirdities.* Independence of Mirdities (a temporary so-called republic within Albania).
- Vetqeveritare.* Independent.
- Viacao.* Road transport.
- Vianden.** A Luxemburg castle.
- Vicacio,** Leona. A heroine of the Mexican war of independence.
- Victor Emmanuel II.** A king of Italy.
- Victor Emmanuel III.** A king of Italy.
- Victoria.** A British queen.
- Victoria R. I.* Signifies Queen Victoria.
- Victory de Torreón.* Victory of Torreón (a Mexican city).
- Vieytes.** Juan Hipolito. An Argentine patriot.
- Vignette.* Picture, illustration, design.
- de Vilhena,** Filipa. Mother of King Joao IV of Portugal.
- Villanueva,** José Gabino. A President of Bolivia.
- Vittorio.* Victory.
- Vittorio Emmanuele.* Victor Emmanuel.
- Vojenska.* Military.
- Vojenska Posta—Ceskoslo. Venskē Voj-sko 'Na Rusi.* Military Post of the Czech-Slovak Army in Russia.
- Vojsko.* Army.
- Volksstaat.* People's State.
- Volta,** Allesandro. An Italian inventor.
- Vom empfangen zahlbar.* Payable by the recipient. Identifies postage dues.
- Von Stephan,** Heinrich. First postmaster-general of the German Empire, originator of the postal card and "father" of the Universal Postal Union.
- Voor het kind.* For the children.
- V.R. Victoria Regina.* Queen Victoria.
- V.R.I. Victoria Regina et Imperatrix.* Victoria, Queen and Empress.

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Vryheid. Freedom, liberty.

Vytautas. A ruler of Lithuania.

Wales, Prince of. Edward Albert, son of King George V.

Warnes, Ignacio. Identified with Bolivia's war of independence.

War tax stamps. See Chapters I and XII.

Wasa. A city of Finland.

Washington, George. First President of the United States.

Washington, Martha. Wife of the first President of the United States.

Watermarks. See Chapter III.

Webster, Daniel. An American statesman and orator.

Weens 1 Rubli. One 1 ruble.

Well centered stamp. One with its design as nearly as possible equidistant from the perforations on all sides.

Welsh, T. A Confederate postmaster in Montgomery, Ala.

Wenceslas the Holy. A ruler of Bohemia and Bohemia's patron saint.

Wendensche, Wendenschen. Wenden. "Wheel of Happiness." Religious symbol depicted on stamps of Tanna Touva.

Wilhelm I. An emperor of Germany.

Wilhelmina. A Netherlands queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria.

Willem. William.

William. A king of Wurtemberg.

William I, William II and William III. Kings of the Netherlands.

William of Wied. A ruler of Albania.

Williams, J. E. A Confederate postmaster in Jonesboro, Tenn.

Wilson, Woodrow. A President of the United States.

Wir wollen sein ein einig volk von brüdern. We will be a united folk of brothers.

Wmk. Watermark, watermarked.

Wolfe, James. A British general, hero of Quebec.

Woon. A monetary term.

Worn plates. See Chapter VII.

Wove paper. See Chapter VII.

XC Aniversario de la Independencia. Ninetieth Anniversary of Independence.

Xmas. Christmas.

Y. And.

Y. Supposed to signify *Yden (Idem)*, "the same." Thus: $Y\frac{1}{4}$, equivalent to one-fourth of the stamp's face value.

Yeh Kung-cho. A Chinese minister of communications (equivalent to postmaster-general).

Yegros, Fulgencio. A Paraguayan general and patriot.

Yen. A monetary term.

Ykp. H.P. Significant of Ukraine People's Republic.

Yoshihito. A Japanese emperor.

Ypiranga. A Brazilian river on the banks of which Brazil's independence was proclaimed.

Yuan Shi-kai. A Chinese President.

Z.A. Zapadnya Armia. Western Army.

Z. Afr. Rep. South (Zuid) African Republic.

Zaimis, Alexander. A high commissioner who ruled over Crete.

Za lot. Per lotte. Lotte is a Slav weight unit.

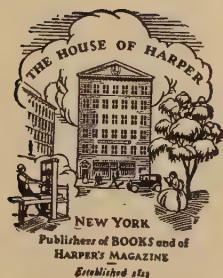
Zamenhof, Dr. L. A Russian physician, author of the artificial international auxiliary language known as esperanto.

Zamor, Oreste. A President of Haiti.

Zanzibar. From *Zanquebar*, "The coast of the Arabs."

Z.A.R. Identifies South African Republic.

- Zauditu**, Waizero. An empress of Afghanistan.
- Zea**, Francisco Antonio. A patriot and statesman of Colombian Republic.
- Zeitungs*. Signifies newspaper stamp.
- Zeitungs-Marken* (watermark). Signifies newspaper postage.
- Zeitungs stempel*. Newspaper stamps.
- Zelaya**, José Santos. A Nicaraguan President and general.
- Zeligowski**. A Lithuanian general.
- Zenklas*. Stamp.
- Zeno**. A Stoic philosopher.
- Zenteno**, General José Ignacio. A secretary-of-war of Chile.
- Zestig*. Sixty.
- Zita**. An Austrian empress.
- Zloty**. A monetary term.
- Zog**. See Zogu.
- Zogu**, Ahmed. Albanian President. Later King Zog I.
- Zona de ocupatie Romana*. Zone of Rumanian occupation.
- Zona Protectorado Español*. Spanish Protected Zone. Identifies Spanish offices in Morocco.
- Zuid Afrika*. South Africa.
- Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek*. South African Republic (Transvaal).
- Zuid West Afrika*. South West Africa.
- З. У. Н. Р.* Russian for Z.U.N.R., or *Zahodna Ukrainska Narodna Republika* (West Ukraine Democratic Republic). Identifies Western Ukraine.



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